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LATEST U.S. INF MOVES PERPETUATE 'LUNATIC PLANS'

LD141908 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 14 Nov 83

["Washington's Double Standard" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Lately, the Western press has been making much of the rumours alleging now a "new", now a "refurbished" U.S. proposal at talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe. The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST alleges that President Reagan has already taken a decision to "refurbish" the U.S. proposals at the Geneva talks and will make them public soon.

In explaining the reasons behind the U.S. Administration's "new initiatives", THE NEW YORK TIMES says that their aim is to "render politically harmless" the movement against deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

Judging by Western press reports, there is nothing "unprecedented" about the substance of these U.S. proposals. All the "new" U.S. variations with the numbers of warheads and missiles, that are now being analyzed in the Western press, contain one old Washington demand which is patently unacceptable to the USSR.

As was also the case with the "intermediate option", the USA still intends to demand that the Soviet Union agree to deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe which with a 6 to 8 minutes flying time reach and hit such important targets in the USSR territory as Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities, and thus being of strategic importance from the viewpoint of the USSR.

On the other hand, like in its previous proposals, the USA rules out the Soviet Union's right to adopt response measures and to deploy Soviet medium-range missiles at a similar distance from important centres in U.S. territory.

In brief, President Reagan has not relinquished his lunatic plans to make the "Russians fear that the USA will resort to the use of nuclear weapons," naively counting in the process on its own impunity. What we have here is the principle of "double standard" used by the U.S. propaganda, i.e. quod licet the USA, non licet the other side.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union cannot and will not accept any agreement based on the American double standard. And should the new U.S. missiles be deployed in Europe, the USSR will be forced to adopt response measures with respect to the territory of the United States proper.

The USSR position and its proposals at the Geneva talks are based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. Should the Soviet proposals be implemented, the present rough parity of the nuclear forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty in Europe would be complemented with the liquidation of the assymetry in the nuclear arms of the sides, and the level of military confrontation would be reduced to one third of what it is now.

Both sides would have in the European zone an equal number of missiles, an equal number of planes and an equal number of warheads on them.

The Soviet proposals at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe, would, if they are implemented, contribute to strengthening the security of all peoples of the world, including that of the USA.

CHERVOV: U.S.'DOING NOTHING' TOWARD INF ACCORD

LD141522 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 14 Nov 83

["U.S., NATO To Strike First -- Soviet General Says" -- PAP headline]

[Text] A noted Soviet military expert today stated that the United States and NATO were seeking the first use of nuclear arms and that the U.S. Administration had brought the U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks to the brink of collapse.

The statement appeared in the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI printing on exclusive basis the Soviet NOVOSTI [APN] news agency's interview with the Lieut. Gen Nikolay Chervov. The general said (excerpts):

"The Western propaganda... [PAP ellipses] will not succeed in its attempts to cover up the perilous preparations by the United States and NATO designed to push the world into a nuclear disaster.

"In their current military strategy, the United States and NATO seek to be the first to use nuclear arms. This assertion can be corroborated by many concrete facts.

"The Pershing-2 missiles are a typical first-strike weapon. The Pentagon reserves them not to defend the states of Western Europe but to strike at important targets in the Western part of the USSR. Their short flight duration brings about a change in the strategic situation and heightens the danger to the Soviet Union. Hence the danger to the states where the American missiles will be deployed also heightens several times.

"The outcome of the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments is unsatisfactory. These negotiations are on the brink of being broken off for which the United States holds the blame. The United States has blocked the Geneva negotiations and shows no readiness to any compromise. The United States has done absolutely nothing. So far only the Soviet side to the Geneva negotiations has come up for the reduction of armaments in Europe.

"Under so complicated a situation the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to achieve a compromise.

"Now the time of decision has come: either an agreement and sizeable reduction, or the deployment of American missiles and the inevitable countermoves by the USSR and its allies.

"No one should bank on the likelihood that the Soviet Union can be pressured into concessions against its interests."

'NOT ALL BRIDGES BURNED' FOR INF AGREEMENT

LD141648 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 14 Nov 83

[From the "News and Views" program]

[Text] Parliamentarians of the Warsaw Treaty countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union -- have called to the parliaments of the countries involved in the conference on European Security and Cooperation to contribute meaningfully to an effective nuclear disarmament in Europe. Our news analyst Yuriy Soltan comments:

The appeal issued by the socialist countries' parliamentarians shows deep concern for the peaceful future of nations and not only European ones. If the United States deploys its medium-range missiles in Europe -- and it has already started to deliver components of such weapons to West Germany, Britain, and Italy -- this will not merely add to the size of NATO's nuclear potential, which is vast as it is. This will be an act hostile to general peace, hostile from beginning to end.

The European Continent is already bristling with nuclear arms and the new additions will destablize the situation. A conflict may erupt just because of a technical fault or human error; and if a nuclear war does break out, it will inevitably spread to other continents. As NATO yielded to American pressure it arbitrarily set the date for the deployment of American missiles at 15 December. This means that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, if the decision stands, will become pointless. What prevents the United States and NATO from refraining in the interests of peace from stationing the Euro-missiles and thus enabling the talks to continue so that a mutually acceptable solution could be found?

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is ready to continue the search for agreement. More than that, the Soviet Union has scrapped a large group of its SS-5 missiles while the talks have been under way. To reach agreement is the purpose and meaning of the policy the socialist countries have been pursuing with such persistence. They want a cardinal solution -- that is, to free Europe completely from intermediate as well as tactical nuclear weapons. As the Soviet Union strives to break the deadlock at the talks, it has advanced important initiatives formulated by Yuriy Andropov in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA at the end of last month. It expressed readiness should an agreement be reached on equal numbers of warheads to limit itself to 140 missiles against the 162 missiles possessed by Britain and France. It also agreed to a higher level of cuts in medium-range nuclear-capable aircraft. It was announced that the moment agreement is reached, the Soviet Union will stop stationing SS-20 missiles in its Asian part and will dismantle the missiles slated for reduction under the accord.

All these initiatives are a direct bridge to agreement. Time is running out, but not all the bridges have been burned yet. A new dangerous round is about to start in the nuclear arms race in Europe. Will it occur or not? The answer to this question depends entirely on the United States and the position it takes. If American Euro-missiles are deployed, they will pose a fundamentally new threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies and this of course will compel the Soviet Union and its allies to take countermeasures.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'STALEMATING' GENEVA TALKS

LD111810 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] President Reagan, in one of his recent statements, said he was looking forward to the day when nuclear weapons would be wiped off the face of the earth. Our commentator, Yuriy Soltan, makes these remarks.

What President Reagan said sounds fine. The question to be asked is: What prevents him from translating his wish into reality? A sincere American desire to achieve nuclear disarmament on the principle of equality and equal security will always meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union. The trouble is that President Reagan and his administration do not really want it. An intention is always judged on the basis of deeds, not words.

And what has Reagan done after taking office? It was his administration that prevented the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic arms, known as SALT-II from coming into effect. It was during his term of office that the United States started building up its military potential on a scale unheard of before and launched a mammoth program for producing all types of weapons, particularly nuclear. America's military expenditure in the current fiscal year is to top 280,000 million dollars, and much of that money is allocated to create new types of weapons of mass destruction.

Meanwhile, the United States has stalemated the Geneva talks and has started delivering components of its medium-range nuclear missiles to Western Europe. And there are plans to deploy such missiles not only on European territory. Under the strategy of direct world confrontation officially adopted under President Reagan, the United States has reserved the right to deliver the first nuclear strike and to conduct all manner of nuclear wars, total, local, prolonged or rational [sentence as heard]. Where exactly? But anywhere, any place which is sufficiently far away from the United States shores. Hoping to win a nuclear war, strategy-makers in Washington are truly planning the death of hundreds of millions of peoples as they ready the United States Armed Forces for a surprise attack. This is the manner in which President Reagan and his administration are translating into life their professed desire for the abolition of nuclear weapons. After this, who can believe Reagan's rhetoric about his commitment to nuclear disarmament?

The threat of nuclear war can be removed. The nuclear arms race can be halted and things can be made to start moving towards complete abolition of nuclear arsenals. The Soviet Union, which has assumed the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, has advanced quite a few proposals to this end. These proposals impinge no one's security. As the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov stressed, in his statement of late September, the Soviet Union seeks no trial of strength. Such an idea, he said, is altogether alien to our thinking. We do not separate the well-being of our people or the security of the Soviet state from the well-being and security of other peoples and states. Still less do we seek to offset them. In the nuclear age, the world cannot be viewed through the narrow slit of selfish interests. Responsible statesmen have but one choice, to do everything to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is near-sighted; what's more it is suicidal.

U.S., SOVIET INF DELEGATIONS MEET 15 NOV

LD151228 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 15 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

USSR, U.S. START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING

LD151118 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 15 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the negotiations on limitation and reduction on strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

CLOSE OF CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING REPORTED

LD112353 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 11 TASS -- The meeting to prepare the conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe, which is slated to open next January in Stockholm, ended here today after adopting the agenda and working out other organisational conditions for the holding of the conference.

It endorsed the discussion and adoption of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe as the central theme of the agenda, this giving a precise direction for the conference's work and making it possible to direct it right away along businesslike and fruitful lines.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which were the initiators of convening the Stockholm conference, favour constructive efforts to create favourable opportunities for peaceful development in Europe, the head of the Soviet delegation, F.O. Grinevskiy, said at a press conference after the preparatory meeting had ended its work.

U.S. 'REAPING FRUITS' FROM IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM141058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov article under the rubric "We Answer the Reader": "Protracted War"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] PRAVDA readers I. Nizhutin (Otradnyy, Kuybyshev Oblast), R. Agadzhanov (Samarkand) and others ask: What is the situation on the Iran-Iraq front, and what are the prospects for an end to the military conflict between the two countries?

First of all, it should be said that there has recently been a new flareup of military operations. On the night of 19-20 October Iranian troops moved onto the offensive on the northeast section of the front. Fighting developed in the region of the Iraqi border city of Panjwin, located 160 km east of the major oilfield center of Kirkuk.

Earlier, in July, Tehran undertook a similar offensive in that salient, but then shifted the strike to the central zone. But, on the whole, for more than a year now the war has been in the nature of a war of position along a front line mainly following the border between the two countries.

At the same time the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which began more than 3 years ago over the failure to settle the border issue, is assuming an increasingly wide scale and entailing large losses. According to data cited by THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the number of killed on both sides totals 175,000, with 600,000 seriously injured. According to other sources, civilian [lyudskoy] casualties also run into hundreds of thousands -- senseless and brutal bloodshed. The war has undermined both countries' economies. Damage runs into many billions of dollars. Iraq has been forced to curtail its plans for rapid development. Iran, too, has been thrust back.

Already various international organizations have repeatedly offered their services as mediators to resolve the conflict. In particular, on 1 November the UN Security Council adopted a further resolution of that kind. Over the past 3 years representatives of the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement, and others have visited both states' capitals.

At first the peace initiatives did not meet with Baghdad's support. But in the summer of last year the Iraqi leadership announced the withdrawal of troops from Iranian territory. A statement was also made of readiness to cease hostilities, to reach an accord, and to "return to the international borders." In June 1983 Baghdad proposed to Tehran the conclusion of an agreement on the cessation of hostilities in the Persian Gulf region, on the sparing of cities and settlements, and on a temporary truce for the duration of the Muslim fast of Ramadan.

However, all these initiatives, as well as the various mediation missions, have yet to meet with a positive response from the Iranian leadership. Official Tehran places emphasis on "punishing" Iraq and changing the regime in that country and also insists on significant compensation for the harm done to Iran. In addition, it maintains that not all the Iraqi troops have been withdrawn to the "international borders" defined by the 1975 Algiers agreement. In fact, the dispute is over small sectors totaling 372 square km in area.

It has to be remarked that Tehran's effort to carry the war to a "victorious conclusion" is connected with the fanning of chauvinist sentiments. The principles and aims of the antimonarchy revolution in Iran are being forgotten, and those who uphold those principles and demand their implementation are being persecuted; that is, the truly patriotic, revolutionary, and democratic elements are being purged.

Meanwhile, the Iran-Iraq conflict has become a source of profit for the monopolies that supply weapons. They are being supplied by hook or by crook to both sides. Everything is being done to prolong the war which is bringing the dealers in death fabulous profits. According to TIME magazine, for example, American-manufactured military equipment worth hundreds of millions of dollars is being sent on to Iran every year, although the United States has a hostile relationship with Tehran.

Finally, American imperialism is using the Iran-Iraq conflict as a pretext for direct interference in the affairs of Persian Gulf countries. That region has been proclaimed a sphere of vitally important U.S. interests. Large Pentagon naval and air forces have been there permanently since 1980. In connection with the threat by one of the Iranian leaders to close the Strait of Hormuz, the United States sent a naval combat formation including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and also 2,000 Marines to the Persian Gulf region. Britain has also sent a naval operational combat group there. In the opinion of the French newspaper LE PARISIEN LIBERE, Washington is negotiating with France and Britain on the coordination of joint military action in the Persian Gulf. American imperialism reckons on reaping fruits in the bloody field of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

REAGAN CHARGED WITH VIOLATING INTERNATIONAL LAW

PM141522 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[V. Moronov "Rejoinder": "The Court Summons...Reagan"]

[Text] In the New York Federal Court on 9 November of this year the man summoned as defendant was none other than...R. Reagan. The U.S. President was to give evidence to the legal authorities on the action brought against him by a group of British women from the famous "peace camp" at Greenham Common. They have been conducting a stubborn battle against deployment of the U.S. missiles in the British Isles for 2 years already, a battle that has recently become especially intense now that the United States and NATO are embarking on the practical implementation of their plans.

What then is the accusation being made against the U.S. President, which furthermore was supported by the U.S. public organization the Center for the Defense of Constitutional Rights? The deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles stamped "Made in USA" on British territory as well as in other West European countries, which, the statement submitted to the court points out, represents the most blatant violation of international law.

Well, it is simultaneously a serious and fair accusation. Many people and entire peoples can quite rightly level it at the White House incumbent. It is no accident that the accusation was supported by the U.S. public organization the Center for the Defense of Constitutional Rights. The flouting of the most elementary norms of international law, as well as other unscrupulous actions, have become the keynote of the Washington administration's entire policy. This is manifest in everything: be it on the UN rostrum, in the new "doctrines" being churned out one after another, or in the open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states...

The latest example of a brazen violation of international law is the military's invasion of Grenada. The U.S. Committee of Lawyers Against Intervention in Central America came out with a statement on the illegality of this invasion. It stresses that the aggression "violates the clearly established principles of international law." The authors of this document refer to the relevant articles in the UN and OAS Charters, both organizations of which Grenada is a member, and also to the U.S. Congress resolution on military powers, under which the U.S. President can oblige the Armed Forces to resort to military action in other countries only in "very narrowly defined circumstances," such as, for instance, an attack on the United States....

The U.S. armed invasion of Grenada was also called an "illegal act contrary to the U.S. Constitution" by Democratic members of the House of Representatives T. Weiss, J. Conyers, J. Dixon, M. Dymally, H. Gonzalez, M. Leland, and P. Mitchell...

It remains only to add to the aforesaid that on 9 November this year the defendant did not put in an appearance before the members of the Federal Court. The former Hollywood actor, now theatrically presiding in the presidential chair and, judging by his actions, with no comprehension of international law, has "more important" things to do, for instance creating a United States-Japan-South Korea military-political axis, or preparing a new intervention in Lebanon, or some further kind of aggression...

REAGAN IDEOLOGY, 'FACT-JUGGLING' ASSAILED

LD122341 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 12 Nov 83

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] Washington, 12 Nov (TASS) -- President Reagan has made a sensational geographical discovery.

It emerges that Cuba is situated not in the New World, where Columbus discovered it, but "in the Mediterranean region!" AP reports from Tokyo that the master of the White House disclosed this information during a rehearsal for his speech on Japanese television. AP tactfully explains the latest discovery by the President, who has already distinguished himself by his original geographical "knowledge" when, for example, he confused Bolivia and Brazil, by saying that "the strain of his tour of Asian countries is telling."

Commenting on this and numerous other "gaffs" by Reagan, observers note that the problem goes far beyond the "particular susceptibility" of the present master of the White House to slips of the tongue, or his incompetence and ignorance. "Ronald Reagan's Reign of Errors," a book published in New York in which over 300 utterances by the head of the White House on various topics are collected and analyzed -- from conversation to foreign policy -- point out that each of them is an example either of "patent exaggeration of well-known facts, or of consciously hushing things up, or of denying 'uncomfortable' truths, or of lying."

(Mark Green), one of the compilers of the collection and a commentator on current affairs, writes that the problem is not that in his utterances Reagan commits "errors," whose frequency testifies to the President's "intellectual sloth." The problem lies in his "instinctive urge to juggle facts to fit into the framework of his ideological views. When his views conflict with reality he changes his facts, but not his views."

This concerns above all Reagan's policy vis-a-vis the USSR and his position on matters of arms control, the book points out. For example, Reagan's statement that in the seventies the United States allegedly "disarmed unilaterally" is utterly false. On the contrary, the authors of the collection stress, in this period the United States substantially increased its nuclear forces by implementing a whole series of "modernization" programs.

Suffice it to say that if in 1970 the U.S. arsenals stood at 4,000 strategic nuclear warheads, by the end of the decade they numbered over 10,000.

Equally far from the truth is Reagan's thesis that the United States supposedly has "no deterrent potential" in Western Europe. The book points out that "there are roughly 5,000 warheads aimed at the USSR on U.S. submarines, those assigned to NATO and those not." Moreover, the authors continue, the President chooses to disregard Britain's and France's nuclear arms, as well as medium-range bombers.

The assertion by the head of the White House that when the United States held a nuclear monopoly it allegedly "did not blackmail other countries or threaten them with the use of nuclear arms" also sounds hypocritical. In fact, Washington not only engaged in nuclear blackmail, it used nuclear weapons when it subjected Hiroshima and Nagasaki to atomic bombing.

The book stresses that the disinformation Reagan disseminates in his foreign policy utterances certainly cannot be called "harmless."

WEINBERGER STATEMENTS ON INF, GRENADA SCORED

Press Conference Remarks Hit

LD112032 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration has staged another session to brainwash the American and international public. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger held here a press conference which was transmitted to a number of West European countries along the channels of the United States Information Agency.

Weinberger started with publicising NATO's decision adopted the other day in Ottawa to withdraw from Europe 1,400 nuclear charges in the course of several years. He tried to present this decision as an evidence of NATO's "restraint" and the striving of the bloc to promote the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Nothing can be further from truth. NATO's decision has nothing to do either with "disarmament" or with the talks in Geneva since it applies only to obsolete types of nuclear weapons which were intended to be scrapped in any case. Besides that, the debates in Geneva do not apply to tactical and battlefield weapons. The talks mainly discuss medium-range nuclear weapon systems. Thus, NATO's "disarmament", taking into consideration the planned saturation of Western Europe with new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons, turns out to be dangerous rearmament aimed at disrupting the existing rough military balance and at pushing the world to the very brink of nuclear abyss.

Answering questions Weinberger actually refuted the theses on the United States "peacefulness" advanced by U.S. propaganda. Thus he stressed again that the United States and its allies took and are taking the necessary steps toward the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe "on schedule", that is early in December of this year. He also said that the United States is not considering any new proposals that could help overcome the deadlock at the Geneva talks. As is known, the talks were deadlocked because of Washington's unconstructive stand.

Trying to justify the United States' armed intervention against Grenada whose freedom and independence is trampled under foot by the U.S. military, Weinberger again resorted to trite and untenable "arguments". He alleged that Grenada had been invaded to "rescue" U.S. citizens, made unfounded references to a certain "request" for such intervention from a number of eastern Caribbean states. But these efforts will mislead no one, not even in the United States. Even U.S. congressmen are now accusing Reagan that the United States grossly flouted international law, broke its obligations under treaties, acted contrary to the U.S. Constitution. A group of congressmen announced the intention to work for instituting proceedings in the Congress to remove the President from his office.

Weinberger made it plain that the Reagan administration will continue ignoring international law and the opinion of its allies when adopting militaristic decisions. He emphatically refused to preclude the possibility of the United States' armed intervention against Nicaragua and insisted on the United States' "right" to take unilateral military actions in secret from its "friends" and "allies" since such actions should be "quite sudden" to be successful.

Seeking, evidently, to prove that it is not only the United States which is engaged in international brigandage, Weinberger praised London for its hostilities against Argentina in connection with the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. He said Britain had been absolutely right to unleashing the Falkland war and the United States had been extremely glad to give it assistance in the conflict in a substantial volume. Washington will be supporting London in any future conflict over the Falkland Islands. The U.S. defence secretary thus confirmed the truth which Washington tries in vain to conceal, the fact that the United States is a bulwark of international reaction, an ally and patron of neocolonialists, the sworn enemy and suppressor of peoples.

Arms Exhibition Ridiculed

LD121844 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 12 Nov 83

["Rejoinder -- U.S. Efforts To Justify Invasion of Grenada" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Commentator Viktor Borodin writes:

The Pentagon has made another in a series of awkward efforts to justify a bandit U.S. attack on Grenada. For this purpose it held at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington an "exhibition" of "arms" allegedly "seized in Grenada." This move is clearly intended to give the public opinion fresh "evidence" of the "threat" looming dark over the United States of America. This was one of the topics covered by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in his statement before the newsmen who gathered at the base.

It is not the first time the Pentagon chief guarrels with hard facts. It is common knowledge that even the dispatches from American newsmen whom the U.S. Administration barred for a long time from Grenada mentioned that thousands of heavily armed troops belonging to elite U.S. units were sent into action against the defenders of the island armed with outdated weapons.

A WASHINGTON POST correspondent, for example, wrote that he visited the depots of arms and ammunition discovered in Grenada and found out that there were no weapons at all in three of them. One was a depot of automobile engines and spare parts, another -- a food warehouse, while clothes were stored in yet another. A small amount of weapons really stored at the rest of the depots, the correspondent wrote, was totally useless in modern warfare. The case in point is rifles produced in Great Britain way back before the Second World War. Some of the rifles had the year in which they had been manufactured stamped on them -- "1870". THE WASHINGTON POST quipped that such weapons had been used in the fighting against American Indians. It is these rifles which, as Caspar Weinberger maintains, pose an immense "threat".

Veterans Day Speech Rapped

LD120810 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 12 TASS -- The Reagan administration has begun intensively manipulating the U.S. public opinion in an attempt to incline it into a tacit consent to new ventures the USA undertakes abroad. It is only in this way that one can view the speech made by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger in Birmingham (Alabama) on the occasion of the Veterans' Day in the USA.

It is noteworthy that the Pentagon chief speaks publicly already for the third time this week. And each time, resorting to impudent lies, he tries to whitewash in the eyes of the Americans and of the whole world the U.S. sanguinary crimes against the peoples of sovereign states and at the same time to justify new aggressive actions being planned by his department. It was precisely for these purposes that Weinberger was again putting forth a lie as to the motives of the U.S. invasion of Grenada. If one is to believe the U.S. secretary of defence, the tiny peaceful island was to become a base for a fight against the USA and a training ground for terrorists. He once again raked up an invention about huge arsenals of weapons allegedly found on Grenada, although such fabrications by the Pentagon and the CIA are known to have been already repeatedly disproved by mass media in the United States itself.

ARBATOV CITED ON CURRENT U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD142041 Mosocw TASS in English 2004 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- The fifty years of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States had their ups and downs, Academician Georgiy Arbatov writes in the magazine USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY [SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA].

Periods of normal relations gave way to periods of strain, friendly relations gave way to relations of hostility, we were allies, but we also found ourselves on the brink of nuclear war, we lived through years of hopes and through years of disappointment. But today, the author writes, things are not as they were yesterday, and whereas in the past bad relations sooner or later gave way to normal ones, we no longer can rely on such "cycles" being automatic. Because we are living in a nuclear age, are living, in any case at the present moment, without as big a safety margin as in the past. If the situation is not changed, if international relations in general and Soviet-American relations in particular are not made more stable and balanced, the moment might come when we will no longer be able to get out of the sharp turn of new aggravations."

The 50th anniversary, Academician Georgiy Arbatov went on, makes one think that the difficult history of Soviet-American relations should have brought not only us but also the United States to an understanding of the solely possible norms of international intercourse in the world of today. The norm, in particular, that one should not try to remake the other side according to one's own image. This is a barren and dangerous activity. Or another norm, that to strive to establish good relations with the other side does not necessarily require that it should be to one's liking. And, last but not least, that whether we like each other or not both countries are doomed to live together on this planet. Live or die, they can do it only together. And it is from this, one should think, that one should proceed when formulating policy.

The impression is created, Georgiy Arbatov writes, that these and many other lessons of history have somehow passed, eluded the attention of the present administration.

Regardless of whether the present American Administration is aware of what it is doing or not, Georgiy Arbatov writes, the military psychosis fanned up by it, the aggravation of relations with the USSR, the further acceleration of the arms race, the further undermining of the very possibility to reach agreement on arms limitation, the destruction of the little that has remained of the mechanism of dialogue that was created with such great hardships -- all this, no doubt, increases the danger of war.

We are marking the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States in a very complex, even dangerous situation, in a situation that can be said to be very remote from a festive one.

The clouds are gathering during these autumn days of 1933, Georgiy Arbatov stresses. And if we are to speak of the near future there is hardly any reason for optimistic forecasts. At the same time, when thinking of the future, one must take into account a wide range of factors. True, the most anti-Soviet and most militaristic government ever is now in office in the United States. But the Soviet Union now is stronger and its defences are better than ever before. The Soviet people, Georgiy Arbatov writes in conclusion, has created the situation of military-strategic parity, it is a very firm situation and we will not allow the United States to achieve superiority.

'REGRESSION' OF U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS DECRIED

PM141751 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute: "'Cold War' Troubadours; Who is Preventing the Normalization of Soviet-American Relations?"]

[Text] This fall prompts reflections on events dating back 50 years -- I am talking about the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States on 16 November 1933.

That day marked the end of a 16-year period during which, through the fault of the U.S. ruling circles, the two great powers did not have diplomatic relations, when for a whole decade the Soviet Union did not figure on American political maps. It was replaced by... a blank space.

Fifty years provides enough of a historical perspective for reflection and conclusions. The history of our relations with the United States -- an extremely complex history with sharp corners -- raises the key question of the possibility of any kind of normal and fitting relations with this North American power. Historical experience testifies quite obviously that indeed constructive Soviet-American relations are not only possible but used to be a reality. A second and equally important question also arises: Under what conditions did normal ties between our countries take shape? Of course American leaders' attitudes toward the USSR have always been determined by their class interests. However, there have been individual presidents at the helm of state who have come close to realizing their country's real possibilities and the disposition of forces in the world arena, who have had a realistic understanding of the American nation's interests, who, finally, have been more sober-minded. In that kind of situation Soviet-American relations have made the transition to the path of positive development. For the USSR's general line aimed at normal and constructive dealings with the United States ranks among the constant factors in the overall balance of world politics.

By contrast, the appearance in Washington of figures blinded by hatred for socialism and the Soviet state and intent on acquiring military superiority and, on that basis, forcing others to live in accordance with their yardsticks have led to stagnation and regression in Soviet-American relations. These are precisely the bellicose groupings that force Soviet-American relations out of the channel of normal development.

During certain historical periods the American ruling class has displayed definite far-sightedness. This was the case in the early thirties, when Washington decided on diplomatic recognition of the USSR. By then the USSR had boosted its economy, created a strong army, and became one of the most important factors in world politics, which the United States could no longer fail to heed. President F. Roosevelt also took account of the emergence in power in Germany of the National Socialists, who had embarked on the preparation of a war to reshape the world. The threat to American interests from Japanese militarism was also clearly perceptible by that time. F. Roosevelt's political realism and farsightedness was also displayed in this understanding that even a U.S. alliance with Britain and France would not ensure success against the combined forces of aggression. Another factor that should also be added is that America, which was struggling out of a most profound economic crisis, needed to expand its foreign economic ties.

On the other hand, the normalization of Soviet-American relations was an important success for Soviet foreign policy and a triumph for the principle proclaimed by the Soviet Union of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Subsequently Soviet-American relations underwent a severe test of strength during the years of World War II and the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition. The events of 1941-1945 convincingly showed the tremendous potential of a coalition of peace-loving forces in safeguarding peace and strengthening international security. And in this matter the Soviet country's diplomacy was no less effective than the victorious armies' weapons. Indeed, for two decades the leaders of the capitalist world had been knocking together a unified anti-Soviet front. But what was the result of history? Combat cooperation with the land of socialism against fascist obscurantism, that most repulsive offspring of imperialism.

During the years of cooperation with the Soviet Union the American leadership accumulated corresponding experience. It realized that dealings with the USSR can and must be conducted only on an equal footing and that force, which, in F. Roosevelt's words, must not be "the dominant factor in international life," should not be abused. However, expansionist groupings in the U.S. ruling circles headed by H. Truman switched to the path of "cold war" against the Soviet Union. They saw an opportunity to move toward world domination in the exceptional -- for the United States -- postwar political and economic situation (particularly the monopoly over atomic weapons). The United States' hegemonist calculations were largely based on the illusion of years of U.S. "atomic monopoly" -- the main means of blackmail and intimidation and the pivotal element of the "cold war."

What then is the historical experience of the "cold war," which lasted more than two decades? Instead of winning this war and asserting its hegemony in the world, the United States found itself in a profound moral and political crisis that undermined the foundations of its leadership even in the capitalist world. Having unleashed an unprecedented arms race it achieved the reverse result -- its own territory became just as vulnerable as other countries. For the first time in 200 years it was confronted with the prospect of experiencing for itself the horrors and travails of war, moreover, not conventional but thermonuclear war.

The impasses of the "cold war" prompted reflections about the future in the United States. A definite sobering of the American ruling circles occurred under the influence of the USSR's major achievements in all fields, whose concentrated expression for the Americans was the Soviet Union's conquest of space. Active Soviet foreign policy efforts in the American area led to the first tangible shifts in the direction of normalization. Despite a number of agreements signed between the USSR and the United States, the rate of normalization was retarded by the aggression in Vietnam unleashed by the United States under President Johnson. Its failure and -- most importantly -- the growth of the might of the Soviet Union, which achieved approximate parity in the military field, and world socialism's active foreign policy led to the emergence of the policy of detente. By now realistically thinking politicians who recognized the absence of a reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence in the conditions of the nuclear threat hanging over mankind had emerged in the U.S. ruling circles.

Major problems in Soviet-American relations that had seemed insoluble were settled. For the first time the history of Soviet-American relations saw the signing at summit level of the basic principles governing mutual relations between the USSR and the United States. In the present situation these principles have a particularly topical ring to them. The two sides proceeded from the common conviction that in the nuclear age there is no other basis for maintaining relations between the ideologies and social systems of the USSR and the United States are not an obstacle to the development of normal relations. This accord found concrete expression in the conclusion of the bilateral agreement on preventing nuclear war. Joint efforts resulted in a number of agreements, including the SALT I and SALT II treaties.

Recent history leaves no illusions about the perniciousness of the policy of permanent confrontation with the Soviet Union which had been pursued. The decade of detente demonstrated the fruitfulness of the policy of peaceful coexistence and its usefulness and "profitability" for all countries and peoples without exception. Hope emerged that the arms race would go into reverse.

But, as had already happened repeatedly in Soviet-American relations, the most reactionary forces of the U.S. ruling class, uniting on a common platform of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, unleashed an assault on the healthy trends in U.S. policy. These forces' influence was first felt in the conduct of the Ford and Carter administrations. The troubadours of America's "renaissance" and of a transition to the path of total confrontation with the USSR assert that normal Soviet-American relations are against the natural order of things [protivoyestvennyy]. History, however, rebutts these assertions. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov notes, detente is not a chance episode in mankind's difficult history. "No, the policy of detente is by no means a past stage. The future belongs to it," the Soviet leader states.

The interventionist U.S. action in Lebanon and the unprovoked attack on the tiny nonaligned state of Grenada -- these are component parts of the Reagan administration's general course. It has elevated terrorism and subversive operations to the rank of state policy and has unleashed an unprecedented arms race. Here there are few examples in history when a major country's state policy has been built on the foundation of the total utilization of big lies, falsification, and misrepresentation.

The creation by the Reagan administration of increasingly sophisticated means of mass destruction have transformed the question of how to prevent a third world war into the question of the preservation of life on earth. Today it is the socialist countries that are defending what constitutes each person's supreme asset -- life. It is difficult but possible to end the arms race. The potential for peace today is exceptionally great. But has the potential for realism and common sense in the U.S. ruling circles been exhausted? The current episode in American history does not foreclose [ne zakryvayet] the prospects for the normalization of Soviet-American relations. guided by the experience of the 50-year history of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the United States, the Soviet Union sees mutual benefit for both sides and great advantage for the cause of universal peace in normal, stable, good [dobryy] relations with the power across the ocean.

SURGEON HITS CURTAILMENT OF COOPERATION WITH U.S.

PM131548 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 November 1983 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word unattributed interview with V. Burakovskiy, director of the USSR Medical Sciences Academy Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery and academician of the USSR Medical Sciences Academy, entitled "'Uncle Sam Has Shot Himself in the Foot.'" In response to a recent Jack Anderson article in THE WASHINGTON POST on the curtailment of Soviet-American scientific cooperation V. Burakovskiy agrees with him that the American scientific community has suffered most of all as a result. He catalogues many of the fields in his own particular sphere of heart surgery in which Soviet-American cooperation has yielded fruitful results in recent years and laments the fact that a planned trip to the United States by a group of Soviet surgeons this fall has been canceled "not through our fault." He concludes by saying: "I would like to hope that dark clouds of mistrust and militarist intoxication will not hide the sun and that international cooperation among scientists will continue for the good of all people."

PRC AMITY GROUP FETES GREAT OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD051725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1514 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the leadership of the China-USSR Friendship Association gave a reception and organized a film showing.

The reception was attended by Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister of the PRC, and representatives of the Beijing public.

The well-known Chinese writer Zhou Erfu, on behalf of the associations, congratulated the Soviet people on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and wished it further successes. Shcherbakov, the USSR ambassador to the PRC, spoke in reply.

PRC FRIENDSHIP TOUR GROUP WELCOMED IN USSR

Arrives in Moscow

OW131633 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] The tour group of activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association arrived in USSR on 13 November. Greeting the tour group at the airport were leaders of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society as well as staff members of the Chinese Embassy to the USSR.

More Contacts Sought

OW150030 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] A special travel group, consisting of activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, met with Comrade Kruglova, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and with Comrade Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, at the Home of Friendship with the People of Various Countries on 14 November in Moscow. Comrade Kruglova and Comrade Liang Shufen, vice governor of the Hubei Provincial People's Government and a council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, spoke during the meeting. They were convinced that increasing contacts between the two amity organizations will help strengthen friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people.

After the meeting the Chinese special travel group attended a concert at the Moscow Music College. On the evening of 14 November, a banquet was given for the Chinese special travel group by the Presidium of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Kruglova Urges Accord

OW150241 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Listeners, this station has already reported that a special travel group of activists of the China-USSR Friendship Association arrived in Moscow on 13 November.

The Chinese special travel group was received by Comrade Kruglova, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and by Academician Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, on 14 November. Also present at the meeting was Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng.

On behalf of the USSR Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Comrade Kruglova expressed her warm welcome to the Chinese special travel group, led by Liang Shufen, vice governor of the Hubei Provincial People's Government and a council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Comrade Kruglova pointed out: Many members of the travel group are visiting our country for the first time since the 20-year suspension of contacts. Now they can find out our country's achievements and contributions. They also can compare what they see now with their past impressions.

Comrade Kruglova added: Although direct contacts between the Soviet and the Chinese people were suspended for 20 years, the Soviet people have not changed their friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. I think that the Chinese travel group will experience this during the current visit, just as a Soviet special travel group had realized -- during its recent visit to China -- the Chinese people's friendly feelings towards the Soviet people. The Soviet special travel group returned home with good impressions. The members of the group reported on their visit and the warm and sincere reception accorded them in China.

Comrade Kruglova said: Our two countries have a common task. We should join forces to defend peace and socialist causes, because what the imperialists actively oppose is the entire socialist system, which includes all socialist countries. We hope that the visit to the Soviet Union by such an authoritative Chinese travel group will contribute to promoting mutual understanding between the Soviet and the Chinese people and to strengthening relations between the two countries.

Liang Shufen, leader of the Chinese special travel group, also spoke. She pointed out that the exchange of travel groups should [words indistinct] and exchange of views between the peoples of the two countries.

MORE COMMENTARY ON REAGAN'S JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA TOUR

Military 'Triangle' Was Goal

PM101017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel Ye. Aleksandrov "Pamphlet": "Presidential 'Geometry'"]

[Text] The U.S. President is going on a visit to Japan and South Korea. It is precisely these two countries which are Washington's chief military bridgeheads in the Far East. One of the aims of the President's tour, observers note, will be to prepare for the creation of an aggressive military bloc in the region.

It is difficult to say exactly how President Reagan will occupy himself while Air Force One crosses the Pacific. Perhaps the White House incumbent will prefer to take a nap, or perhaps he will want to watch one of his favorite cowboy movies. But most likely he will be preparing for the forthcoming talks. And then, very probably, among other materials he will consult a geometry textbook.

There is much to attract Mr Reagan in this science. Pointed cones are reminiscent of the warheads of the new MX strategic missiles. Broken lines are just like the routes of the aircraft carrier forces scurrying all over the planet. And the polygons! The administration has simply gone crazy about this geometrical figure. Night and day, Pentagon strategists draw these figures which designate multilateral military alliances on the maps of the Near and Middle East, Southwest and Southeast Asia, and Latin America. For the President is faced with a "geometric" task -- to knock together a militarist triangle.

So, what is needed to build a triangle? Three points. And these exist. First, Washington, for which the triangle is extremely necessary. Second, Tokyo. Third, Seoul. There is no need to doubt the consent of the last two. Just take Japan. In his very first year of office the President pressured the then Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki so successfully that the latter promised to increase military spending annually. And it is hardly worth mentioning the mutual understanding with the present Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He is simply so quick to grasp everything in military questions. Just call me "Yasu," he tells Ronald Reagan, and instead of the Land of the Rising Sun we will call Japan an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Arms spending in Japan is mushrooming. It has increased by a whole 6.5 percent this year. What zeal Nakasone has compared with the West European allies! Somehow they do not even always manage the promised 3-percent increase.

As for South Korean ruler Chon Tu-hwan, he can be said to be a reliable person. It is said he is propped up by 40,000 American bayonets and feels perfectly comfortable like this. The scoundrel knows that if the bayonets disappear, he goes with them. And military affairs are quite good here too: One-third of his budget is spent on arms, and every month there are air raid alerts throughout the country, supposedly for training but really an attempt to demonstrate the country's readiness.

Thus everything is okay with the points of the triangle. The textbook further suggests that the points be joined together with straight lines. No way! More likely only curved lines can lead to the creation of the military alliance. After all there are still all kinds of critics and public opinion. A military alliance in the Far East, it is said, will increase tension in the region and jeopardize the life and security of the peoples living there. And these critics can be cirumvented only by a curved line -- the President's favorite curve. We are talking of course about the "Soviet military threat."

How many times has Congress submissively approved the military budget, thanks to this. This time it has to be presented in the Far East version: If, they say, we do not unite in a triangle, tomorrow Russian tanks will appear in Hokkaido. And from there it is not far to Honshu.

But anti-Soviet curves alone are still not enough for the military triangle. Straight lines are still needed. Direct routes for orders, fresh Marines, and nuclear weapons to arrive from the States. For the point of the triangle is to step up U.S. military might on the borders of the Soviet Union and to deploy as many nuclear weapons as possible in Japan and South Korea. And there are now a considerable number there. They are being carefully deployed in South Korea. There are already over 700 nuclear missiles and bombs there.

Japan has not been neglected either: American units armed with nuclear weapons are stationed at bases in Kadena and Iwakuni. The aircraft carriers Midway and Enterprise, with nuclear bombs on board, call at Yokosuka and Sasebo as though they were their home ports. Soon the battleship New Jersey, with cruise missiles on board, will join them. And the time is not far distant when around 50 F-16 aircraft carrying nuclear weapons will appear at the Misawa Air Force Base. The Yokote base is already being used as a staging post for the transfer of these weapons to South Korea. Thus, the third side of the triangle joining Tokyo and Seoul is appearing more and more clearly.

When the alliance takes shape even brighter nuclear missile prospects will open up for the Pentagon. The magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY has already reported that the American military department plans to deploy ground-launched cruise missiles in South Korea and Japan. Thus, the militarist triangle is being turned by the Pentagon into a launchpad for first-strike weapons, and consequently, into a field for "limited nuclear war," in the event of which Washington may very well sacrifice its two apexes (Tokyo and Seoul). This is understood in the context of the triumph of "Western democracy."

However, all these constructions have nothing to do any more with the precise science of geometry, which requires only sober and sensible people.

Asian 'NATO', Bridgehead Sought

LD141607 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] President Reagan's trip to Japan and South Korea has ended. (Vladimir Beloshapko), international affairs journalist, tells of some of the results of the trip:

Even before Reagan's Asian tour began, Washington did not conceal that the tour had two basic aims: on one hand, to stake out the Pacific Ocean region as a U.S. bridgehead where the United States could, without any control, increase its military presence, including the deployment of some of the newest first-strike nuclear means; on the other hand, to give a realistic form to the idea of the Pentagon strategists to create a Far Eastern branch of NATO consisting of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The anti-Soviet implication of both of these is obvious. Because basically, the issue concerns the opening of a second front against the Soviet Union, on the southern and eastern borders of our country, in addition to the European front. Did the U.S. President succeed in this unseemly pursuit? Judging by everything, yes. It could scarcely be otherwise.

Indeed, in order that nothing would backfire, particularly on the eve of the presidential elections in the United States, Washington insured itself against any eventuality (?in good time). It is precisely for this reason that the number of countries included in Reagan's itinerary was reduced to only two, perhaps the only ones in present-day Asia whose leaders unreservedly show solidarity with Washington's global policy of confrontation. And in general, both in Tokyo and Seoul, Reagan received only formal consent for the actions in which the Pentagon has already been engaged in the Pacific Ocean and the Far East for a long time. Japan has already been transformed into an unsinkable nuclear aircraft carrier of the United States. The Nakasone cabinet has undertaken a military obligation concerning the deployment on Japanese islands of F-16 aircraft, cruise missiles and other nuclear weapons delivery vehicles. There are 700 tactical units of U.S. nuclear weapons on the South Korean peninsula. Now their number is to be increased, too.

Activity of this kind causes grave alarm in Asian countries. And not without reason. For the aggressive intrigues of the United States pose a real threat to their independence, and also -- as the sad experience of Grenada shows -- to their very existence as sovereign states. It is no accident that on the eve of and during Reagan's trip full-scale antiwar, anti-American demonstrations took place in Japan, South Korea and other countries of the region. It seems to me that even the unbridled anticommunist rhetoric of the U.S. President, with which he liberally peppered each of his public speeches during the trip, will not be able to deceive the peoples of the continent.

Japan Military Costs Monitored

LD141237 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 14 TASS -- The Washington administration has set up a special task group to monitor Japan, to be headed by Vice President George Bush. The task group will carefully monitor how Tokyo is complying with the numerous pledges assumed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his recent talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. This humiliating decision was announced by the White House official spokesman, Larry Speakes, at a press conference in Seoul.

Reagan said in his radio address to the American people yesterday that Prime Minister Nakasone promised him to increase military spending and gradually open up the Japanese market for U.S. commodities. At present, the "Bush team", whose establishment itself was a gross interference in Japan's affairs, is to force by any means the Far Eastern ally into fulfillment of its pledges. First of all, the press reports, the vice president and his assistants will demand that Tokyo allocate more money to prepare combat operations in the vast region of the northwestern Pacific. As one of the chief levers of pressure on Tokyo, the "Bush team" will use the threat of introducing protectionist measures against Japanese commodities on the American market.

DPRK PROVINCIAL GROUP VISITS PRIMORSKIY KRAY

SK110251 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 10 Nov 83

[News report from the feature program "Primorskiy Kray"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Primorskiy Kray Committee of the CPSU and the Executive Committee of the Primorskiy Kray Soviet, a delegation of the social circles of North Hamgyong Province, led by Comrade Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, is staying in Primorskiy Kray.

The friends participated in functions to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The guests are grasping the activities of the party and soviet organs and visiting industrial and agricultural enterprises in their tour of Primorskiy Kray.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY OFFICIAL RECALLS VISIT TO DPRK

SK110321 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Interview with (Elinaito Manova), first secretary of the Primorskiy Kray Committee of the Leninskiy Komsomol, from the feature program "Primorskiy Kray"]

[Text] Today marks the Day of the World's Youth. On this occasion, (Elinaito Manova), first secretary of the Primorskiy Kray of the Leninskiy Komsomol, says:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] Dear Korean friends: On the occasion of the day of commemoration, in the name of the youths in the Primorskiy Kray, I send greetings to you and wish you good health, happiness, new successes in socialist construction, and the achievement of the peaceful and democratic reunification of your fatherland, the long-cherished desire of the Korean people.

Some time ago, representatives of the Primorskiy Kray Komsomol visited North Hamgyong Province at the invitation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK]. The delegation, composed of young members of local soviets, functionaries of Komsomol organizations, workers, members of the [words indistinct] of the Far East, and reporters, departed for fraternal Korea. At that time I was authorized to lead this delegation.

We will remember forever the warm meetings with our friends at the bridge of friendship at [word indistinct], the Najin commercial port, at the paper mill in Hoeryong County, and the Kimchaek iron mill in Chongjin. Together with representatives of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the LSWYK, we shared experiences in mobilizing youths to achieve the party's decisions and in educating children and little students in labor and culture.

We agreed to expand the exchange of exhibitions of children's, artists', and sculptors' works. We also decided to more frequently exchange amateur art troupes and to hold [word indistinct] games.

The Korean friends favorably accepted our proposal for sending juveniles to [word indistinct] field training camps next summer.

I think that our visit to the North Hamgyong Province, our neighbor, was made successfully. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TASS, KYODO SIGN AGREEMENT -- Moscow November 10 TASS -- The news agencies TASS and KYODO TSUSHIN signed an agreement on exchanging their news and photo services here today. The agreement was signed by TASS Director-General Sergey Losev and KYODO President Takeji Watanabe. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 10 Nov 83 LD]

U.S. USING PAKISTAN AS 'SPRINGBOARD' FOR ASIA

LD110042 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Moscow observer Viktor Valentinov commentary]

[Text] An American spy plane recently crashed over southern Pakistan. The plane, Grumman Mohawk, took off from an airfield at Karachi and headed for the Indian Ocean. Until now Pakistani authorities have denied all reports that the Pentagon already has a number of bases on Pakistani territory, including Karachi, and that it uses the bases in its activities in South Asia and the Indian Ocean area. But the Grumman case clearly shows that Washington has already included these bases in the network of American military facilities that embraces almost the entire South Asian region.

The American bases in Pakistan include air and naval bases at Karachi, which belong to the United States Central Command, and a naval base in Gwadar. On the Mehdi Koh Island near Gwadar the United States has a radio-technical reconnaissance center, the largest of its kind in southwest Asia. On the Makran coast of the Pakistani province of Baluchistan another two bases, Ormara and Jiwani, are being quickly built to host units of the American Rapid Deployment Force. The American military set much store by plans for returning the airbase at Peshawar. The Pentagon had to leave that base in 1969. By the way, the U-2 spy plane that was downed on Soviet territory on 1 May 1960 started from Peshawar. Now on the pretext of a necessity for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan the United States is holding talks on placing the base under its control again. Besides, in Pakistan's hinterland the American Army is building 10 airfields, modernizing another 14, and is equipping bases with electronic facilities. In short, Pakistan is being gradually turned into a major American springboard targeted on the vast Asian region and the adjacent water area.

A few years ago Pentagon generals gave it to understand that if the United States received bases in Pakistan, the regime in Islamabad would receive American aid. Now let's see what Pakistan has been receiving. It gets $3.2 billion worth of advanced military hardware and weapons; it gets nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers and many other weapons. So you see, Washington has kept its word. The question is whether Pakistan really needs all these costly weapons. The country is living through a deep economic crisis and acute social unrest. If we add that Pakistan has no external enemies, we will see that the regime of General Ziaul Haq has not chosen the best way of solving internal problems. The never-ending consignments of American weapons cannot stamp out either unemployment or hunger or poverty.

It is obvious that the generals in Islamabad hope, with United States military support, to strangle the large-scale movement of civil disobedience and break the resistance of millions of Pakistanis to the adventurist policy of the regime. But for how long, we may ask? The people of Pakistan understand more clearly than before that it is dangerous to follow in Washington's wake. Large-scale anti-government demonstrations in Pakistan are more often held under the slogans of: Down with United States imperialism, and Yankees out of Pakistan.

INDIA'S INDIRA GANDHI RECEIVES MINISTER GOLDIN

LD102239 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Baydashin reports:

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received here today Nikolay Goldin, president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, USSR minister of the heavy industry construction, who arrived in Delhi to take part in functions of the Soviet-Indian friendship month devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The head of the Indian Government stresses that in the present complex international situation friendship between India and the Soviet Union assumes ever greater significance for the preservation of peace, the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. The prime minister spoke highly of Indian-Soviet relations which are developing successfully on the basis of the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, stressed the importance of that treaty as a basis for further development of friendly bonds. She thanked the Soviet Union for the assistance that it renders to India in the solution of national economic tasks. Indira Gandhi specifically pointed to great importance for India's economy of the plants built with Soviet assistance. These plants enable India to meet its needs in metals.

GANDHI SEES WESTERN 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST INDIA

LD101429 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 10 TASS -- The Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has expressed profound anxiety over the aggravation of the international situation. Speaking at a mass meeting in Kurukshetra, the state of Haryana, she said that war, the threat of which now hangs over the world, would be a catastrophe. Now it is impossible to ignore problems affecting the interests of other states lying far from India, stressed the head of the Indian Government. If a full-scale war breaks out, India will also be affected, even if it is not directly involved in it. Such a war may destroy the whole of mankind. Exactly therefore India is taking steps to avert war, to strengthen world peace, it comes out for settlement of controversial problems through negotiations.

Indira Gandhi noted the dangerous aggravation of tension in the area of the South Asian subcontinent. The threat of war is mounting on India's frontiers, said the prime minister. The income reports show that a conspiracy is being nurtured against India.

The prime minister stressed that hostile anti-Indian propaganda is being provoked and kindled by the West. Certain powers dislike India's course, the consolidation of its positions, said Indira Gandhi. Therefore, they are reiterating it to our neighbours that India will attack them, and calling upon them to arm against India.

The head of the Indian Government emphasised that India never unleashed aggression, and never attacked anybody. India believes that to preserve peace is its most important task, said the prime minister. Peace is needed to us not to fight on battlefield, but to wage struggle for improving the position of the rank-and-file people.

Indira Gandhi called upon the Indian people to strengthen national unity. She said that certain external forces encourage activities of subversive elements in the country, kindle seccessionist and chauvinistic sentiments. In the present-day conditions it is particularly important to enhance vigilance towards these dangerous designs, said the prime minister.

UNITED STATES SEEKS TO 'DESTABILIZE' INDIA

PM110855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Links in a Single Chain"]

[Text] A special government committee headed by the prime minister has been set up in India to deal with questions of ensuring the country's internal security.

The development of the domestic political situation in India causes grave concern among its public. According to the latest reports, eight bombs have exploded in different parts of the country and a passenger train has been derailed in the last few months alone. All in all, 36 people have died and more than 100 have been injured. There is convincing proof that the U.S. CIA is behind the terrorist separatists.

What is it that the U.S. Administration dislikes about India today? In the first place, of course, its policy of nonalignment and above all that policy's anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, and antiracist nature.

It is well known that the State Department has publicly expressed its displeasure with the results of the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, held in Delhi last March. U.S. President Reagan recently delivered insulting attacks on the Nonaligned Movement, whose chairman is India, using for this purpose the rostrum of the current UN General Assembly session. Washington makes no secret of its irritation in connection with India's support for the Arab people's struggle against Israel's expansionist actions encouraged by the United States, its solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, the Indian Government's recognition of the PRK's legitimate government, India's realistic position on the question of Afghanistan, the demand to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and, of course, the growing and strengtheing relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.

People in Washington would like to "amend" India's foreign policy course. With this in mind, they are making attempts to create a hostile environment for India and isolate it within the Nonaligned Movement. By arming Pakistan, they want to change the balance of forces in the region to India's disadvantage. By using the extremist and separatist forces, they are striving to destabilize the political situation so as to break India down into small states or, at least, to depose the incumbent leadership and replace it with representatives of the rightwing, pro-Western opposition.

Thus, the stepping up of subversive activity against developing states, including the largest of them -- India, just like the brazen aggression against tiny Grenada, are all links in the single chain of crimes by U.S. imperialism and proof of its growing aggressiveness.

TV REPORTS KABUL MILITA ATTACK ON 'BANDITS'

LD142341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1415 GMT 13 Nov 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin; Vladimir Fadeyev video report from Kabul]

[Excerpt] The imperialist forces' undeclared war against the Afghan people has been in progress for over 5 years.

As time has shown, this war has no future for those who wish to return the country to former times. However, the enemies of the revolution will not give up. It must be said that some of the largest counterrevolutionary bands have already been routed by armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the people's militia, and volunteer detachments for the protection of the revolution. However, small groups remain, finding it easier to hide in the hills, and to mingle during the day among the civilian population in the villages. At night they carry out subversive and terrorist actions, and do not shrink from robbery on the roads. Here is yet another burned-down school; the ruins of a hospital in the Kabul area which has been blown up. [camera shows burned school, hospital] In all these cases, one single aim is being pursued by such acts: to sow among the civilian population a lack of confidence in the stability and strength of the people's authorities, to undermine confidence in all measures they have carried out. The bandits have their own tactics and methods. They arrive here from the other side of the border by no means empty-handed; they are trained by foreign advisers, not only in warfare, but also in methods of influencing the population psychologically. They bring with them both subversive literature and, of course, all kinds of promises. Unfortunately there are people who, because of their illiteracy, still believe what they are told by these bandits.

In general, the most difficult front of the battle is that which proceeds through the minds and hearts of people. We became convinced of this just by spending 1 day in which a sub-unit of the Kabul militia, or the sarandoy, as it is called.

It also started with a mood of combat, a formulation of the task that had to be "carried out) immediately in one of the villages a few kilometers from the city. The day with the city headquarters received information that a band had arrived in the village and was terrorizing the local inhabitants. Thus, the column leaves the city behind and draws onto a dusty, seemingly endless road. We are nearly there. Mortars, armored personnel carriers and covering forces are deployed. The operation has begun. [Camera shows Kabul militiamen in an operation against bandits] This group of young people are the first to set off into the village. They may be successful in persuading the band not to open fire, but to put down their weapons to avoid bloodshed. At the command point we await the first reports. It is not an easy matter to conduct a battle among houses like these made of adobe. Every one is like a fortress. Behind the high ramparts there may be an enemy, there might be civilians, women and young children. This is why the soldiers [boetsy] are so careful.

In our society, the description of the entire operation occupies about 2 minutes. In actual fact this battle lasted several hours. The soldiers had to resort to various tactical movements, even launching an offensive in order to lure the bandits out of the village. There could be no question, of course, of using the mortars, as undoubtedly totally innocent people would have suffered. And thus the battle ended.

I asked Senior Captain (Kurban Ali) the battalion commander, to speak about the results of the operation: [camera shows captain]

[Begin (Ali) recording in Dari, with superimposed Russian translation] I would like to stress that our task and duty is to restore revolutionary order, to annihiliate the enemies of the Afghan people. An example of this is today's operation in this village, (Kalai-Kazi). According to this local inhabitants, there were around 200 bandits here. We have taken many of them prisoner, and we found pamphlets and books calling for struggle against the peoples authorities.

Some bandits, unfortunately, were successful in escaping punishment. Not for long, I think. [end recording]

In addition to what comrade (Kurban) said, I would like to say that in today's operation the soldiers showed good battle training and high moral spirit, Major (Abdul Shukur) said. [camera shows major] They all went consciously into battle, knowing that they were going to fight for the bright future of Afghanistan.

We have reported just one common operation. The everyday life of the army and the people's militia is made up of tens, hundreds of similar and more serious operations. They all pursue one aim: to end the counterrevolution. The course of the defenders of the people, the consciousness of their duty, guarantees the calmness of the Afghan capital and other towns of the country. What is it that drives those who have betrayed their people's interests onto a path of crime against their own people. Here is one of them, (Abdul Nur), leader of a band who was captured during an operation. [camera shows leader of band]

[Begin (Abdul Nur) recording in Dari, with superimposed Russian translation] I was made by means of force and threats to defend Islam. People I didn't know came one evening, ordered me to take up arms, and then forced me to command a band. They told me that everything we do is in the name of God. I saw that no one in the band did anything apart from robbery, thieving, murder and also setting fire to schools, and even mosques. I took part in 5-10 burglaries. For a long time I have wanted to give myself up to the peoples authorities, but was unable to because we were closely watched by the ringleaders of the larger bands and their peoples. I hope the court will be lenient with me. [end recording]

It is not our task to determine for the revolutionary court the degree of guilt of this bandit, but to run attention to the fact that he, like all others that we met, repeats in one voice: We are deceived, we are ordered, we are threatened, we were forced, and so on. What a gap there is between those who, seen by us, went into battle to liberate a village and its inhabitants from bandit-like lowness, and those who to a man, think only about the leniency of the court. But every case of treachery has its own story, for the traitors of the Afghan people it begins from special camps in Pakistan, where, under the guidance of U.S. and other overseas instructors, the bandits learn to kill, to kill for a fixed price. And each one knows in advance how many pieces of silver he will get from his masters for a killing. But there are still the Afghan people; from them the killers and traitors get nothing but scorn and curses.

CPSU POLITBURO APPROVES ALIYEV SRV TRIP RESULTS

LD111819 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, at its regular meeting, examined and approved the results of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Geydar Aliyev to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was pointed out that the visit and the long-term programme for economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, signed during the visit, became yet another important step along the road of strengthening the unity and fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam.

At its meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee also heard a report from Andrey Gromyko on his conversation with the foreign minister of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

The meeting also considered the question of further developing and enhancing the efficacy of the team form of organising and stimulating work in industry.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee obligated communists -- heads of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, as well as party and trade union organizations, to adopt the necessary measures for a planned development of the team form of work organisation. Ways have been indicated to upgrade the role of worker teams in deciding on production and social questions, strengthening labour discipline, developing socialist emulation, and in making better use of the rights granted to labour teams by the law on labour collectives.

The Politbureau meeting also examined some other issues of home and international life.

Moscow Radio Hails Visit

OW071411 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Friends: Please listen to an article by Comrade Grammatikov, our station commentator. The article reads:

The Soviet people strongly approve the result of the official friendship visit to the SRV by the Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The Soviet-Vietnamese talks held during the visit eloquently prove that both sides had identical views on all issues discussed, including international issues. The Soviet Union and Vietnam unanimously agreed on their assessment of the current world situation, which is characterized by an unprecedented tension in the struggle between the two social systems. The U.S.-led imperialist circles are intensifying the arms race, arousing provocations in different parts of the world, and grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. The joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement resolutely condemns those imperialist acts, which are causing current world tension bordering on danger. Both sides stressed that, for the world peoples, there is now no other more pressing task than that of staying the hand of the bellicose imperialist forces, scheming to implement their plans of aggression.

The Soviet people highly value the fact that the Vietnamese people fully support their efforts to preserve peace and thwart the danger of nuclear war. At the Hanoi talks the Vietnamese side voiced support for Comrade Andropov's 28 September statement which, as everyone knows, is a counterblow to Washington's warlike policy in the international arena. During the talks great attention was paid to Asian issues and to interference by reactionary forces -- primarily U.S. imperialists -- in the affairs of Asia, which is taking on an increasingly dangerous character. That intervention is aimed at imposing Washington's dictatorial yoke on the peoples of Asia. The current U.S. policy is to militarize Japan, win its complicity, and draw it into U.S. war preparations in Asia and the Pacific region and into NATO's militarist policy, which is of an increasingly dangerous nature.

The joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement says: Our two countries strictly and resolutely support the initiative to turn Asia into a continent of peace, with good-neighborly relations among the nations. The initiatives of fraternal countries, for instance the proposal to draw up measures to consolidate confidence in the Far East, the proposal to sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the nations in Asia and the Pacific region, are also aimed at that objective. Southeast Asia remains a zone of tremendous tension. The hegemonist and imperialist forces still threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and plot to incite other nations to impose the three Indochinese countries.

The joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement reflects the confidence that, in order to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, it is first necessary to stop foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the countries in the region. The Soviet Union and Vietnam help the view that, since the problems of Southeast Asia can be resolved only by peaceful means, it is necessary to promote an Indochina-ASEAN dialogue. That dialogue must be based on the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's affairs, and nonimposition of one country's will on another.

The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's peace-loving foreign policy and the constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese countries, aimed at sanitizing the climate in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The joint statement also mentions the Soviet support for the SRV's efforts to normalize relations with the PRC on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and in the interests of the people of the two countries and of peace in Asia.

The Vietnam visit by the Soviet party-government delegation is yet another glorious manifestation of the friendship and fraternity between our two nations and peoples. In also helps further consolidate peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

SRV'S THACH CALLS USSR 'STRONG BULWARK OF PEACE'

LD110007 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi November 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union is a strong bulwark of peace, a loyal ally of all peoples waging the struggle for independence and social progress, Nguyen Co Thach, the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said here.

Washington's lies and slander cannot distort the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the consolidation of peace and at disarmament, he said in an interview to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. These initiatives meet the cherished aspirations of peoples of the world, inspiring all upright people to the struggle against Washington's militaristic plans.

The United States' armed invasion of Grenada has become another evidence of the aggressive adventuristic policy of the Reagan administration, the minister said. Never before had U.S. imperialism been so isolated on the international arena.

Dwelling on the problems of Southeast Asia, Nguyen Co Thach stressed that U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces continue gross interference in the internal affairs of states of the region. The fact that Kampuchea's place in the United Nations is kept by the Pol Pot clique is a disgrace to the United Nations Organization and does not meet at all the interests of the peoples of Kampuchea and the whole region. An example of the realistic approach to the solution of problems of Southeast Asia was set by the seventh non-aligned summit conference in Delhi.

In their stand on these questions the countries of Indochina proceed from the need to solve all problems through talks on an equitable basis. Our states will never agree to a unilateral complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea, the minister stressed. We shall take this step only if the threat to Kampuchea's independence is removed and if the Thai territory is not used by reactionary forces for subversive actions against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The proposals of some ASEAN countries, above all Thailand, actually mean an attempt to use the conference table to achieve the aims which reaction was unable to achieve by use of force; this stand does nothing to deepen the tendency to a dialogue between the states of Indochina and ASEAN countries, the minister stressed.

SRV CULTURAL GROUP VISITS USSR, MEETS ZIMYANIN

PM101010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Accordance With the Plan for Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) party workers headed by Ha Xuan Truong, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Culture Department, was in the Soviet Union from 26 October through 4 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPV.

The Vietnamese friends acquainted themselves with the CPSU's work experience in the sphere of culture and art. They had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Leningrad Obkom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography, and creative unions, and visited a number of cultural establishments.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.V. Zimyanin, who had a warm and friendly conversation with it in which V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, and also Nguyen Van Quang, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR, participated.

IZVESTIYA NOTES START OF ASEAN MINISTERS' PARLEY

PM101602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "ASEAN: Dialogue Needed"]

[Text] Manila -- An ASEAN foreign ministers' conference has opened in Jakarta. It will discuss matters pertaining to the international and regional situation and the problem of economic cooperation within the ASEAN framework.

Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja said that the conference will examine ways of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia. A. Malik, an eminent statesman and public figure and former vice president of Indonesia, has urged the ASEAN countries to explore all ways to establish dialogue with the states of Indochina. Addressing a forum in Kuala Lumpur, A. Malik said that despite the pressure being exerted on the ASEAN countries by outside forces, they must follow the path of developing relations with the states of Indochina.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN HOLD PROTESTS OUTSIDE U.S. BASE

LD142011 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra November 14 TASS -- Hundreds of Australian women continue their anti-war actions outside the gates of the American Pine Gap electronic-space reconnaissance base, located in the very centre of the green continent. Despite wholesale arrests, that were held by police on Sunday, we are fully determined to continue the struggle for the dismantling of American bases on Australian soil, stated the organizers of the demonstration.

More than 500 women arranged a peace camp near the Pine Gap base a few days ago. They intend to stage during a fortnight outside the gates of the base demonstrations of protest against militaristic plans of the American military. The anti-war actions of women near the Pine Gap base are supported by about 100 women's organizations of Australia. Australian peace fighters established peace camps in many big cities of the country in solidarity with them.

CSSR BODIES BACK 'RETALIATORY' DEPLOYMENT

PM131544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unanimous Support"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov -- At a meeting held here the Presidium of the Central Council of CSSR Trade Unions highly appraised the resolve of millions of Czechoslovak working people to avert war and uphold peace. In full accord with their interests, the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions expressed support for the agreement between the CSSR and USSR Governments to begin preparations for the deployment of operational-tactical missile systems on Czechoslovak territory.

The Central Committee Presidiums of the national fronts of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics also expressed unanimous support for the agreement between the CSSR and USSR Governments to begin preparations for the deployment of operational-tactical missile systems on Czechoslovak territory. It was noted that this is an indispensable retaliatory measure to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe which is in preparation.

Citizens Support Agreement

LD110827 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The population of Czechoslovakia fully supports the agreement of its government with the Soviet Government to begin preparatory work for the deployment of tactical missiles on Czechoslovak territory. According to our correspondent, public meetings underline that these measures are aimed at ensuring the security of the entire socialist community and are a reply to the attempts of the United States and NATO to upset the military strategic parity in Europe. Two million Czechoslovak residents have signed resolutions in support of the agreement between their country and the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA CITES HONECKER ON ARMS RACE DANGERS

PM131855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Generations' Duty"]

[Text] Berlin -- A ceremonial session has been held in Berlin devoted to the 500th anniversary of the birth of the leader of the Reformation in Germany, M. Luther. It was attended by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other leaders of the republic.

Speaking at the session, G. Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, noted the historic contribution of the Reformation leader to the development of social progress and his appeals for peace. The GDR's historical duty is to do everything to prevent the threat of war emanting from German soil again. The struggle to ensure peace is now today's most vital task. Joint efforts are needed to avert nuclear catastrophe. The real way to eliminate the threat of war is indicated in the peace proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries aimed at limiting and reducing the nuclear arms race. Whoever strives to maintain peace will find a strong and reliable ally in socialism.

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL OF CRUISE MISSILES IN UK

Heseltine Statement

LD141848 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] London November 14 TASS -- The British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine made a special statement in the British Parliament today. He informed the members of the House of Commons about the arrival of the first batch of American medium-range nuclear missiles at the United States airbase in Greenham Common.

The statement by the head of the British military establishment was made immediately after his meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street. The minister abruptly interrupted his visit to a base of the Fifth Brigade, set up recently and modelled on the American "Rapid Deployment Force," and returned to London.

Opposition to Heseltine Speech

LD150953 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] London November 15 TASS -- Members of the Labour opposition shouted: "Disgrace" and "This is betrayal of Britain's national interests" when British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine told the Parliament on Monday that the first U.S. nuclear missiles had arrived in this country.

Labour opposition leader Neil Kinnock said that the Tory government had stabbed in the back the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe. By agreeing to the siting of cruise missiles in Britain, he said, the government had demonstrated its callous cynicism towards international efforts to attain disarmament. The British people, the leader of the Labour Party said, would never forgive Margaret Thatcher for her consent to the deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in the British Isles.

Former Labour leader Michael Foot branded the missile deployment as a shameless betrayal of Britain's sovereignty, while Labour MP Ronald Leighton described the stationing of cruise missiles, which will be fully controlled by Washington, as a humiliating sell-out of Britain's national independence.

Moscow TV on Protests

LD142143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 14 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Ignoring the opinion of the overwhelming majority of British people, the Pentagon has begun the deployment of new nuclear missiles on the territory of Great Britain. On your screens is Bruce Kent, the general secretary of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. He is saying that the deployment of American cruise missiles is a great tragedy. And this great tragedy began today.

The first batch of cruise missiles has been delivered from the United States to the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common west of London. This was reported in the British Parliament by Defense Minister Heseltine. This news aroused a storm of protest among peace supporters. They are saying that if the American command tries to take the missiles outside the base on mobile units a peace group will be created in every village to block their path.

'Unprecedented' Peace Marches

LD142137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast; political observer Vladimir Dunayev video talk]

[Text] Good day, comrades. If it were up to the people of Western Europe, American Pershings and cruise missiles would not be allowed anywhere near their territory. Every day this autumn, unprecedented marches, demonstrations, pickets, and multimillion-strong protests against missiles and for peace are occurring. Can there be any doubt as to who really expresses the opinion of, let's say, Britain -- the housewives who have besieged the Greenham Common base, or Margaret Thatcher?

But let us assume that figures are also needed, as additional proof that the majority opposes the missiles. Well, these figures and proofs do exist. Public opinion polls provide the following data: In the FRG, three out of every four citizens oppose the deployment of missiles; in Belgium, four out of every five categorically oppose them. Similar opposition exists in Britain, Italy, and Holland.

If one still has any doubts, it is not difficult to be convinced that the polls are accurate. It would suffice to hold a referendum. This is not unusual; they have been held on much less important subjects. The governments, however, do not even want to listen to such suggestions. How can this be?

The majority is against. Moreover, it is an overwhelming majority against -- but the governments appear to favor deployment and do not intend to take any notice of their people. Living in Western Europe is not, thank God, like living under a junta, although I must say that when one hears threats of using firearms against women peace-supporters, it is difficult to believe that it is Western European ministers and not El Salvadoran or Chilean guerrillas who are speaking.

In order to call a government a democracy, one should at least bear in mind that this word means, in translation, not at all the rule of Margaret Thatcher, or that of Kohl, or NATO, or the U.S. ambassador, but something completely different -- the rule of the people.

After discovering that there are plans to deploy 41 American first-strike missiles in Europe by the new year, a Dutch diplomat exclaimed: "If one doesn't stop this now, one will have to emigrate from Europe in January!" But what about those who do not have the means to emigrate to other continents, or don't want to?

It seems easier, after all, to avoid planting missiles in the European home than to evacuate people from it. It is a question of the fate of Europe, of war and peace, and of human rights. Yes, of human rights.

Here is what an American President is known to have said -- not the present one; he only recognizes the right to war so far. Here is what another President said two decades ago: "Doesn't peace fall in the category of human rights, after all? For there is somewhere the right to live one's life without fear of annihilation, the right to breathe unpolluted air, the right of future generations to exist." Those are the words of President Kennedy, who was removed, as everyone knows, by people remaining unpunished.

Those who are building the nuclear bridge of death across Europe are violating human rights. Those who are accepting the nuclear Trojan horse in Europe are crucifying democracy. This is what is happening before our very eyes.

UK TO DEVELOP CORPS MODELED AFTER U.S. RDF

LD150515 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] London November 15 TASS -- British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine has announced the raising of a special interventionist corps modelled on the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" (RDF).

According to his words, the 5,000-strong corps could be airlifted to any part of the world under the pretext of "defending British interests". It was formed on the basis of the Fifth Brigade whose cutthroats had gained notoriety during the "Falkland adventure" of the Thatcher government. The backbone of the newly-raised interventionist force which got the name of "the Fifth Airborne Brigade" are 1,800 paratroopers with attached infantry units as well as field guns, armoured cars and helicopters. The watchdog corps will be airlifted by huge C-130 Hercules transport planes of U.S. make.

Heseltine disclosed that the new interventionist corps of Britain would hold joint maneuvers with the U.S. "RDF".

OBSERVER COMMENTS ON KOHL-THATCHER TALKS

LD102354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Talks have been held in Bonn between FRG Chancellor Kohl and UK Prime Minister Thatcher. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver, for a commentary.

[Zholkver] As was confirmed at a press conference by both heads of government, the question of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG and Britain was at the center of the talks. In this respect, both the West German chancellor and the British prime minister unambiguously made clear that they consider this a decided affair. The defense ministers of both states, who were present at the talks, stated that the installation of the missiles continues precisely on the NATO schedule. Yet, the heads of government of the FRG and Britain, like the master of the White House, were obliged to maneuver. The reluctance of the peoples of Western Europe to become Washington's nuclear hostages is all too clear.

It happens that at the same time that the Bonn talks were underway, the trade unions of the FRG and the Chamber of Deputies of the West German land of Bremen were opposing the deployment of the U.S. missiles. At the same time in Britain the picketing of the U.S. air base of Greenham Common, where preparation is underway for the installation of cruise missiles, has not stopped.

In order to quiet and deceive the public, first Washington and then certain West European capitals, including Bonn and London, began to talk as if the United States was preparing to make some kind of new proposals at the Geneva talks. The Western press had in advance provided the most sensational epithets for them: unprecedented, far-reaching, and so on and so forth. True, the whole essence of this enterprise became clear fairly quickly. Its author is ascribed to the head of the U.S. delegation at Geneva, Nitze. It was supposedly he who asked Washington to put new proposals on the negotiating table. Why? As THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, in order to display the goodwill of the United States and to render harmless the antimissile movement.

Well, as they say, it couldn't be more clear. Mr Nitze, being in Europe, has a more distinct view of the scale of the current antiwar movement. So he gives Washington advice on how to take the heat out of it using all kinds of tricks and propagandistic maneuvering.

There are, in fact, not some kind of mythical proposals on the table at the Geneva talks, but some absolutely concrete, constructive proposals. They have long been put forward by the Soviet Union, which is proposing either to liberate Europe entirely from atomic weapons, or at least to reduce its arsenals radically. Recently, in reply to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov proposed yet more steps in this direction.

However, to date no intelligible response has followed from Washington. As for those West European figures who are helping in the implementation of the militaristic plans of the Washington administration, it is permissible to ask them whether they are considering their responsibility in disregarding the interests of their own peoples.

ZAMYATIN, CHERVOV DEPART FOR NETHERLANDS VISIT

LD141110 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 14 TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, chief of the department of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, left Moscow for The Hague today for a working visit at the invitation of the Standing Foreign Affairs Commission of the second chamber of the Netherlands' General States (parliament).

Arrive at The Hague

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The Hague November 14 TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, head of a department of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR, arrived here today for a working visit at the invitation of the Standing Commission for Foreign Affairs of the second chamber of the Dutch Parliament, the Staten Generaal.

During the stay in the Netherlands Leonid Zamyatin and Nikolay Chervov will meet with members of the Standing Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Dutch parliament and with leaders of a number of political parties to discuss the international situation and bilateral relations. The sides will exchange views on the situation that is taking shape as a result of U.S. intention to station medium-range nuclear missile weapons in a number of Western European countries.

FINLAND'S SORSA ON ARMS TALKS, USSR RELATIONS

PM111409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Interview with Finnish Prime Minister K. Sorsa in Helsinki by "our special correspondents" L. Kravchenko and Y. Kopytin: "On the Basis of the Principles of Peace and Good-Neighborliness" -- date not given -- first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] Our special correspondents L. Kravchenko and Y. Kopytin met with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa in Helsinki and asked him to answer a number of questions.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, in light of the present aggravated international situation, what results would you like to see at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe?

Answer: I do not want to believe that we are faced with an inevitable return to cold war. Let's think what will happen in practice if, despite all our efforts, the talks in Geneva are deadlocked. That means a further growth of the arms race. The threat of nuclear war will be intensified, which cannot accord with anyone's interests.

The only sensible solution in this situation is to create foundations for continuing the talks. For instance, in the opinion of the Finnish Social Democratic Party it would be logical to agree on more time -- a year or 6 months. The question also is not to undertake actions making it more difficult to reach an accord or nullifying all hopes for a positive result at the talks.

One solution could be for the Soviet Union and the United States to agree to conduct under the same roof the parallel talks now underway in Geneva on strategic nuclear weapons and on medium-range missiles.

This solution would mean that the talks could, if so desired, take into account all weapons affecting the nculear balance in Europe.

The Geneva talks must reach a result enabling the sides to renounce the deployment of all new types of medium-range nuclear weapons. And, conversely, allowing the sides to set about reducing stockpiles of medium-range nuclear weapons with the ultimate aim of totally renouncing these nuclear systems in Europe.

Question: The conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, preparation for which has begun here in Helsinki, will open soon in Stockholm. What do you expect from the conference?

Answer: The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe set everyone a common goal -- promoting detente. At the same time an accord was reached on a package of measures promoting the consolidation of mutual trust, in particular on advance notification of large-scale military exercises.

The conference in Madrid, although it took place in the atmosphere of heightened international tension, was successful in all respects, especially with regard to questions connected with arms control. The participants in the Madrid meeting have resolved the question of convening an all-European disarmament conference in Stockholm early next year. The Finnish Government expects a lot from it. We will actively promote the reaching of accords at the conference consolidating mutual security. We must also consider the real framework of the forthcoming conference. It is not a question of specific talks on reducing armed forces and armaments. They will be held directly between the major powers and military blocs. At the first stage the aim is not to give recommendations on specific disarmament. That will come later.

Question: Mr Prime Minister, you are one of the leaders of the Socialist International and at the same time chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. What is your principled approach toward disarmament questions?

Answer: The Socialist International and the dozens of parties belonging to it have voiced their viewpoint in recent years and have come out with specific initiatives on questions of detente and disarmament. Although the influence of the social democratic movement has its limits and different opinions are voiced in its circles, I believe that the situation in Europe today without it would be more tense.

In late November the Socialist International Executive Committee will meet in Brussels and will discuss in particular questions connected with the critical situation at the Geneva talks. I am sure that the Socialist International Executive Committee will make an imposing appeal to curb the arms race and continue the talks.

Question: How do you assess the present state of relations between Finland and the USSR and the prospects for their development, especially in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation?

Answer: In recent years trade and economic cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union have been developing favorably. The Soviet Union is our country's biggest trading partner. Approximately 27 percent of our exports go to the USSR and deliveries from the Soviet Union make up 25 percent of our imports. The volume of our trade in 1982 was R5.2 billion. We are now paying heightened attention to increasing imports from the Soviet Union. Our aim is to retain the high level of trade between us. On this plane great importance in economic ties between our countries attaches to the development of industrial cooperation. Substantial results have been achieved in this field and many agreements have been concluded between Finnish firms and Soviet organizations. Of the new forms of cooperation I shall cite the assembly of railroad cars, the production of machinery for the pulp and paper industry, the construction of nuclear-powered icebreakers, telecommunications, and so forth.

We regard as particularly important the industrial projects which are being implemented this year on the USSR's territory to a total cost of R360 million.

In this field we have been able to develop several new ideas. The cooperation on a compensation basis in the chemical and metal working industry can serve as an example.

The next 5-year agreement comes into force in a little over 2 years' time. Nonetheless, we have already started talks in order to be ready to sign the protocol next year. We are thus ensuring, for instance, opportunities for the shipbuilding industry to conclude new contracts within earlier deadlines.

Question: And one last question, Mr Prime Minister. What are the most complex socio-economic problems which the Finnish Government has to resolve?

Answer: There are three such problems: unemployment, which has reached approximately 5 percent; inflation, which is 9 percent; and the state foreign debt, which has increased in recent years. But I must stress that the level of unemployment and inflation, inflation in Finland is lower than in other developed capitalist countries. This is largely explained by Finland's extensive and mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. For instance, it is only thanks to Soviet orders that the Finnish shipbuilding industry has been able to avoid the profound crisis characteristic of this sector in the West. Diverse cooperation with the Soviet Union is having a positive effect on boosting our present-day economy and ensuring employment and is helping to create the necessary reserves with a consideration of the possible future market situation.

In conclusion the prime minister expressed the conviction that there are still great unused reserves in the development of trade and economic relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. He highlighted the successful installation of the Svetogorsk Pulp and Paper Combine and the Kostomuksha Mining and Enrichment Combine. This implementation of large-scale construction projects, K. Sorsa stressed, is based on mutual advantage and serves to consolidate friendship and mutual understanding between our countries' peoples.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

Met by Gromyko

LD101315 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 83

["For a Working Visit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- Member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam came to Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other officials.

Syria's ambassador to the USSR Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi was among the welcoming party.

Gromyko, Khaddam Luncheon Speech

LD111744 Moscow TASSin English 1713 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- "After arrogating a 'peace-making' role in Lebanon, Washington is seeking to make use of the tensions that have flared up in the wake of the Israeli aggression against that country, an aggression it backed, and of the subsequent entry of American occupation troops there, in a bid to widen and consolidate U.S. imperialist military presence in the Middle East." declared Andrey Gromyko, member of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR. He was speaking at a Kremlin luncheon today in honour of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, who was staying in the USSR on a working visit.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that, "taking into consideration the dangerous development of the situation in connection with Lebanon. The USSR has warned in the most serious manner those who are hatching out plans to widen armed interference in the internal affairs of that state and its people."

"More and more facts are now surfacing," Andrey Gromyko said, "which indicate that those who have carried out the aggression against Lebanon are plotting to destroy the national-patriotic forces of that country which are opposed to its occupation by Israeli and U.S. troops. [quotation marks as received]

"An armada of U.S. ships with aircraft and marines on board has been concentrated off the Lebanese coast. Judging by everything, Tel Aviv is also preparing for new aggressive adventures."

"Simultaneously pressure is being exerted on Syria which holds a firm position in Middle Eastern affairs. Threats against Syria, characteristic of the parlance of the aggressors, continue without a let-up. "In short, they wish to intimidate and terrorise the Lebanese and other Arab peoples fighting for their just cause."

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko went on to say, adopted a positive attitude to the ceasefire agreement reached between the opposing Lebanese factions. "We support a constructive national dialogue in Lebanon, aimed at consolidating and broadening the general Lebanese base of struggle for the unity and independence of this state that would follow a policy of nonalignment and preserve close ties with the Arab world of which it is part."

"The USSR is of the view that in the interest of normalising the situation in Lebanon and around it the interventionist troops of Israel must be immediately withdrawn from Lebanese territory in the first place. This also applies to the military contingents of of the USA and other NATO countries, referred to as the 'multinational force'", Andrey Gromyko said. "We regard as highly important and urgent the need for overcoming strife and restoring unity within the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine, which must remain an active and effective factor of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East.

"Life itself also calls for strengthening solidarity and raising the level of interaction of all the Arab states, which would largely help to bring nearer the horizons of the attainment of a just and comprehensive settlement in that area. The fact is that the enemies of the Arabs seek, in no small measure, to rely in their aggressive policy precisely on their disunity.

"Our country, whose consistent and principled approach to resolving the Middle East problem is widely known, still proceeds from the assumption that the constructive road to a settlement lies through convening an international conference on the Middle East."

In his reply speech 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: "We wish to confirm that Syria will be coming out most forcefully and resolutely against any attempts aimed at the infringement on its independence, will be opposing any aggressive actions to which it might be subjected. Syria is confident that the forces of aggression, no matter what their scope, cannot shake our resolve to uphold our land and national honor. The threats of certain American circles and Israelis will not weaken our resolve to continue conducting the patriotic line, oppose the aggression and occupation, support the Lebanese people in its just and lawful struggle for the withdrawal of the forces of the Israeli aggressor from its land and for the restoration of its national unity."

"In this connection I would like to stress," the distinguished Syrian guest said, "that Syria will support any efforts so that a conference on national dialogue in Lebanon be directed at achieving the following aims:

1. Withdrawal of the forces of the Israeli aggressor and renunciation of the agreement imposed on Lebanon in conditions of occupation.

2. Achievement of national unity and restoration of security and peace in that fraternal country.

3. Withdrawal of the "Multinational Force" which has turned into a factor of foreign military presence which threatens not only Lebanon but also the entire region.

Report on Talks

PM141336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks End"; bracketed passages, omitted in the PRAVDA version, were included in an otherwise identical report on the talks carried by Moscow TASS English at 1616 GMT on 11 November]

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, continued their negotiations in the Kremlin today.

They had a thorough exchange of opinions on issues concerning the situation in Lebanon as well as current developments in the north of that country, in the area of the city of Tripoli.

The Soviet side stressed the pressing, urgent need to overcome strife and restore unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement so that it will continue to be an active and effective force in the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Gromyko said in his speech there:

A wide range of issues, both those concerning bilateral relations and those concerning the international situation, was discussed in the course of the current talks. It was a useful exchange of opinions.

We focused our attention first of all on developments in the Middle East. They, it has to be said bluntly, are assuming an increasingly tense character. This is one of the direct consequences of Washington's adventurist policy aimed at securing the dominant position in the world to the United Stares so that it will be able to dictate its will to other countries and nations from positions of strength. It is this policy that has caused the serious aggravation of the international situation in recent years.
In the Middle East this imperialist policy has manifested itself most plainly in gross interference in the domestic affairs of the Lebanese people, which has developed into a veritable tragedy for them. After it had a fettering agreement with Israel that is rejected by the majority of the Lebanese people and by Arab countries foisted on it at gunpoint, Lebanon has in fact been dismembered. Its existence as an independent, sovereign Arab state has been called into question.

More and more facts are surfacing today that show that those who perpetrated the aggression against Lebanon intend to make short work of the national patriotic forces of that country, which oppose its occupation by Israeli and American troops.

A U.S. naval armada carrying aircraft and Marines has been brought up to Lebanese shores. All indications are that Tel Aviv, too, is preparing for further aggressive intrigues.

Simultaneously, pressure is being brought on Syria which holds a steadfast position in Mideastern affairs. [Threats that are typical of the aggressor's lingo are being flung at it one after another.

[In a word, they are trying to intimidate and terrorize the Lebanese and other Arab peoples that are fighting for their just cause.

[Arrogating a 'peace-making' role in Lebanon, Washington seeks to make use of the tensions that have flared up in the wake of the Israeli aggression against that country, an aggression it backed, and of the subsequent entry of American occupying troops there, in a bid to widen and consolidate imperialist military presence in the Middle East.]

Taking into consideration the dangerous development of the situation in connection with Lebanon, the USSR has warned in the most serious manner those who are hatching out plans to widen armed interference in the internal affairs of that state and its people.

Our country adopted a positive attitude to the ceasefire agreement reached between the opposing Lebanese factions. We support a constructive national dialogue in Lebanon, aimed at consolidating and broadening the general Lebanese base of struggle for the unity and independence of this state that would follow a policy of nonalignment and preserve close ties with the Arab world.

The USSR believes that in the interests of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and around it, the interventionist troops of Israel must be immediately withdrawn from Lebanese territory in the first place. This also applies to the military contingents of the United States and other NATO countries, referred to as the "multinational force."

We regard as highly important and urgent the need for overcoming strife and restoring unity within the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine, which must remain an active and effective factor of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Middle East.

Life itself also calls for strengthening solidarity and raising the level of interaction of all the Arab states, which would largely help to bring nearer the horizons of the attainment of a just and comprehensive settlement in that area. [The fact is that the enemies of the Arabs seek, in no small measure to rely in their aggressive policy precisely on their destiny.]

Our country, whose consistent and principled approach to resolving the Middle East problem is widely known, still proceeds from the assumption that the constructive road to a settlement lies through convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, Yuriy Andropov stresses, will continue to support the struggle of the Arab peoples against the schemes of imperialism and its Zionist accomplices, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The threat posed to the cause of peace and freedom of the peoples by the policy of the present U.S. Administration was demonstrated with utmost clarity by the U.S. bandit-style armed invasion of Grenada in order to foist on its people a regime welcome to Washington. [Openly defying the will of the peoples, trampling underfoot the general accepted norms of international law, and running counter to the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, this policy has revealed its predatory face before the eyes of the world.]

From the very beginning, the USSR branded the U.S. aggression against Grenada as a crime against Grenada, as a crime against peace and humanity and resolutely called for an immediate end to that adventure, for protecting the Grenadian people's inalienable right to decide independently its internal matters without any outside interference.

The universal condemnation of the U.S. aggression in Grenada, attested to, among other things, by the relevant resolution adopted at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly by an overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states, ought, it would seem, to serve a stern warning to Washington. What is at issue is not only the indelible stain of disgrace on its imperialist policy.

The U.S. Administration's claims to impose a Pax Americana in countries whose social systems it does not like, its desire to place its parochial interests above international law and the universal interests of mankind, and to make force the arbiter of justice and legality -- all this cannot but result in dire consequences for the United States of America itself, too.

The threat that is constituted for the cause of peace and security of peoples by the actions of those who shape now the policy of the United States is seen with utmost clarity in their course of the spiralling of the arms race and systematic heightening of war hysteria. This course achieving military superiority increases war danger, pushes the world to a catastrophe.

One of the concrete manifestations of this course is the plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries which leads to a sharp increase of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, the area of the biggest concentration of the armed forces of the two groups of states that are the most powerful in the military respect -- the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The removal of nuclear threat is the most burning task of human dimension. This is the view taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, our allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization. They are doing everything within their power to promote the solution of this historic task. [We see in this the duty of all states that are really striving for the preservation and consolidation of the mainstays of universal peace.]

"All who are now raising their voice against the insane arms race, in defense of peace, can be confident that the policy of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries is directed precisely at the achievement of these aims", Yuriy Andropov stresses.

In conclusion I would like again to express satisfaction with our meeting with you, Comrade Khaddam, with our negotiations.

Speaking in reply Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to the Syrian delegation during its visit in the Soviet Union [with which Syria is linked by the closest bonds of friendship and cooperation. These bonds, he said, were strengthening over many years and are embodied in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed by our two countries.]

It has become a tradition in the cooperation of our countries to hold, from time to time, consultations and exchanges of opinion on various problems of mutual interest for the purposes of better coordination which is particularly important in this critical period through which the world as a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism which caused the present international tension and the threat to peace and international security.

[This policy is manifested in the scope of the military, political and economic aid that the United States gives to Israel, in the United States' direct interference in the internal affairs of the region and its countries in the threats addressed to Syria.]

We wish to confirm that Syria will be declaring most forcefully and resolutely against any attempts aimed at the infringement on its independence, will be opposing any aggressive actions to which it might be subjected. Syria is confident that the forces of aggression, no matter what their scope, cannot shake our resolve to uphold our land and national honor. The threats of certain American and Israeli circles will not weaken our resolve to continue conducting the patriotic line, oppose the aggression and occupation, support the Lebanese people in their just and lawful struggle: [For the withdrawal of the forces of the Israeli aggressor from its land and for the restoration of its national unity.]

In this connection I would like to stress that Syria will support any efforts so that a conference on national dialogue in Lebanon be directed at achieving the following aims:

1. Withdrawal of the forces of the Israeli aggressor and renunciation of the agreement imposed on Lebanon in conditions of occupation.

2. Achievement on national unity and restoration of security and peace in that fraternal country.

3. Withdrawal of the "multinational force" which has turned into a factor of foreign military presence which threatens not only Lebanon but also the entire region.

Of Lebanon -- this fraternal country ravaged by a civil war and the Israeli occupation, one ought to speak in the context of the situation in the Middle East as a whole which is getting more complicated as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and Israel's refusal to move in the direction of a just and lasting peace that would provide for a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to return, self-determination and establishment of its own independent state in the land of their country under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation -- its sole lawful spokesman.

[In conditions when we are resisting the Israeli aggression and are before the possibility of a fresh aggression one cannot fail to mention the Soviet Union. The true friend of all peoples, giving us immense support and assistance that have contributed and are contributing to strengthening our steadfastness and enable us to resist the aggression.]

The support and assistance given to Syria by the Soviet Union is a manifestation of that big role which your friendly country is playing in the cause of supporting the peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation and progress. Our people will remain ever grateful to the peoples of the Soviet Union and its leadership for the assistance and support being rendered to us in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism. In this connection, it is with great satisfaction that I wish to underscore the important significance of the consistent and continuous development of the relations between our countries, governments and parties.

Present at the luncheon were the heads of a number of ministries and state committees of the USSR, other officials, as well as representatives accompanying 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi.

On the same day 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left the Soviet Union. He stayed in the USSR on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the guest was seen off by Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Joint Communique

PM122124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Syrian Communique"]

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, was in Moscow 10-11 November on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, during which main attention was paid to the situation that has taken shape in Lebanon and in the Near East as a whole.

Both sides noted that the situation in the Near East is once again becoming increasingly dangerous. The main reason for this is the political course and practical actions of the present U.S. Administration. Washington has now moved on from the broad support which the United States has always given to Israel in its aggression against the Arab states and peoples, to direct interference, including armed interference, in the affairs of these states.

By expanding the U.S. military presence in this region, Washington is seeking to smash Arab resistance to the United States' imperialist policy in the Near East, and to create a bridgehead here, on the basis of the "strategic alliance" with Israel, for subversive actions against both Arab and other independent countries and peoples in the adjacent regions.

These actions constitute crude violation of the principles of international law and of the UN Charter, shameless disregard for the sovereign right of states to decide their own fate for themselves, and an impudent challenge to world public opinion. An example of this interventionist policy of the United States is what it is perpetrating in Lebanon. Having imposed upon the Lebanese Government a fettering, anti-Arab agreement with Israel, the United States would now like to transform Lebanon into an American-Israeli protectorate.

The Soviet Union and Syria resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of Washington and Tel Aviv vis-a-vis Lebanon. They believe that it is precisely this policy which constitutes the chief obstacle to the attainment of an intra-Lebanese settlement on the basis of national concord. Such a settlement, which must mean the preservation of the unity, territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Lebanon, is possible only on the condition that Israeli and NATO Armed Forces are immediately and unconditionally withdrawn from this country.

The sides exchanged opinions regarding the U.S. and Israeli threats against Syria and the danger of aggression against Syria in this connection. The Soviet side expressed support for the stance of Syria which opposes the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and which rejects the blackmail and military pressure being used against it. It was stated that the Soviet Union will continue to support the struggle of the Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples against the aggressive schemes of the United States and Israel and against their expansionist policy in the Near East.

The sides arrived at the unanimous opinion that the dangerous development of events in this region of the globe and the encroachments by U.S. imperialism and Israel upon the national rights of the Arabs must be countered by a concerted line on the part of the Arab states and of all national, patriotic forces of the Arab world.

The participatns in the talks confirmed once again that a comprehensive and just settlement of the situation in the Near East must envisage the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the de facto guaranteeing of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to create its own independent state. The sides declared that such a settlement can be achieved only through the collective efforts and with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

They condemn the separate anti-Arab deals which the United States and Israel are trying to impose on the Arabs in an endeavor to render the attainment of a just and comprehensive peace more difficult.

The Soviet Union and Syria resolutely condemn the arbitrariness and lawlessness being perpetrated by the United States in other regions of the world besides the Near East, and in particular in Central America and the Caribbean region. They demand the immediate cessation of the U.S. aggression against Grenada and the total withdrawal of American troops from its territory. The sides declare their solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan and other peoples of this region against U.S. interference in their internal affairs and for independence and an opportunity for free development.

A.A. Gromyko and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also exchanged views on the state of affairs in the world as a whole. It was noted that the serious deterioration of the international situation is the direct consequence of the militarist course being pursued by the U.S. Administration. Washington's present policy aimed at ensuring for the United States a dominant position in the world so as to attempt to dictate its will to other countries and peoples from a position of military superiority, is fraught with grave consequences both for the cause of peace and for the United States itself. The latest round of the arms race being imposed by Washington, including the nuclear arms race, could bring catastrophe upon mankind.

The Syrian side highly appraised the constructive foreign policy course of the Soviet Union, the propositions and considerations contained in the 28 September 1983 statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Union's determination confirmed in the statement to do everything in its power to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and reverse the arms race.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed deep appreciation for the firm and invariable support by the Soviet Union for the peoples of Syria and other Arab countries, and for the Arab people of Palestine who are waging a struggle to protect their national rights against encroachments by international imperialism and Zionism, and for the attainment of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Near East.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the steady development of Soviet-Syrian relations on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The Soviet Union, like Syria, confirms its adherence to the commitments under this treaty.

They expressed themselves in favor of the further consolidation of all-around cooperation between the USSR and Syria and confirmed the importance of continuing the practice of exchanging views and consultations on questions of the situation in the Near East and on topical international problems of common interest.

The conversations which took place between A.A. Gromyko and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam passed in a friendly atmosphere which is characteristic of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed gratitude for the warm reception accorded to him during his stay in the Soviet Union.

CPSU, SUPREME SOVIET GREET ANGOLAN LEADER

PM111439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Republic of Angola, we send you, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Central Committee, the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, the government of the People's Republic of Angola, and all the friendly Angolan people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

During the years of independence, the Angolan people, under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, have achieved considerable successes in carrying out socieconomic transformations and building a people's democratic state. The Angolan people have to build the new life in complex conditions. The aggressive circles of imperialist states, primarily the United States, supported by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and internal counterrevolution, are trying to force Angola to abandon its chosen path of development and to foist on it the former colonial order.

The Angolan people's courage in the struggle against the intrigues of their external and internal enemies and in upholding their country's independence and the principled, firm position of the MPLA-Labor on fundamental questions of today, have won them deep respect among the world's progressive forces.

We express our confidence that the constantly strengthening relations between the USSR and Angola in the political, economic, and other spheres will continue to develop on the solid basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and will serve the interests of the Soviet and Angolan peoples and universal peace.

We wish you, Comrade President, and the friendly Angolan people further success along the path of building the foundations of a socialist society.

CPSU Central Committee

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MADAGASCAR CONGRESS

PM100856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.I. Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Antananarivo after participating in the 10th congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence.

ANDROPOV, TIKHONOV, CPSU RECEIVE COSR MESSAGES

Castro Sends Greetings

PM101147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution allow me to convey our fraternal revolutionary greetings and most heartfelt congratulations to you and to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Government, and fraternal Soviet people on behalf of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC], the Council of State, the government, and the entire Cuban people.

The victory of the Bolshevik revolution under the leadership of brilliant leader of the proletariat V.I. Lenin marked a turning-point in world history -- the start of the process of disintegration of the old exploiter world and the beginning of the era of socialist revolutions and defeats for imperialism and reaction worldwide.

The victory over fascism was a supreme contribution to the struggle for the freedom of the peoples, an example of the internationalist spirit of the Soviet people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, also managed to solve the very difficult task of resurrecting the economy and turning the Soviet Union into a bulwark of peace and progress. Without the October Revolution, without the rout of fascism, without the building of a powerful socialist state and its support and noble, invariable policy of solidarity, the development of the mighty national liberation movement, which has been demolishing the foundations of imperialist supremacy in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in recent years, would have been impossible.

Now that the most reactionary forces of imperialism are pushing the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe and mankind is living through the most dangerous moments of its history the existence of the USSR, its indefatigable and consistent policy of peace, and its repeated proposals aimed at establishing constructive dialogue and concluding agreements for the purpose of halting the arms race are the bulwark of the preservation of peace. The Soviet Union has always been guided in its foreign policy, even in the most difficult circumstances, by the interests of guaranteeing the right of oppressed people to liberation from exploitation and the interests of the security of the peoples in the face of the imperialist powers' greed and militarism. We pay due homage to the firmness of the CPSU's positions in response to imperialism's dangerous ambition to impose its domination and disrupt the military strategic balance, which has to this very day been a deterrent factor in the complex international situation.

The irresponsible decision to deploy the new nuclear missiles in Europe, which was imposed by the U.S. Administration, is an extremely dangerous step in a blatantly aggressive policy which is being pursued in other parts of the world as well. At the present moment it is manifested in a particularly dangerous way in the Near East and Central America, where, despite calls for dialogue and talks, the United States is headed for a military adventure that carries unforeseeable consequences and risk.

We are convinced that we can save peace if its enemies realize that we would rather give our lives for peace than submit to their blackmail.

Firmness in rebuffing imperialist diktat is an effective way of displaying solidarity with all who are struggling and repelling its aggressive onslaught.

Now, when imperialism is intensifying its hostility and threats against the Cuban revolution, our people are once again expressing their revolutionary gratitude to the fraternal Soviet people for their militant support and unshakable solidarity.

Let me take this opportunity to wish you new and even bigger successes in the fulfillment of the tasks you have outlined to further improve the Soviet people's well-being and strengthen and develop socialist society.

At the same time, I express my most profound belief that the unbreakable ties of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation which link our peoples, parties, and governments will continue to develop in the future.

Allow me also to wish you good health, personal prosperity, and success in the discharge of your lofty and important duties.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers

Nicaraguan Party Greetings

PM101720 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Comrade Andropov!

On behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] national leadership, the FSLN members, and the Nicaraguan people we convey to you and through you to the heroic Soviet people our sincere congratulations on the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution's victory.

The motherland of the October Socialist Revolution has gone through harsh trials, emerging from them even stronger and more viable. Today, in the 66th year of its existence, it faces a most responsible and most difficult task -- to prevent the nuclear catastrophe which threatens the disappearance of all life on earth.

The reckless policy followed by the present U.S. Administration, its militaristic course, and its irresponsible actions are pushing mankind toward perdition while ignoring the tremendous efforts made by the CPSU and the Warsaw Pact member states within the broad peace movement launched by the peoples so as to prevent the deployment of new missiles in Europe and put an end to the unrestrained arms race unleashed by imperialism.

As a result of the international tension fanned by the enemies of peace, our young Sandinist people's revolution is forced to counter the threats of invasion by imperialism, which is hatching increasingly subtle plans aimed at liquidating the revolutionary process.

U.S. naval ships with Marines on board are executing maneuvers close to our shores in the Caribbean and the Pacific in pursuit of threatening and provocative goals. The recent attempts to revive the Central American Defense Council, which includes the Armies of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, are also a part of the interventionist strategy aimed against our country.

We are waging a struggle against subversion that is inflicting economic damage upon us but is not sapping our people's morale. Our enemies will not attain their goals even by means of brazen and criminal actions similar to those committed against the fraternal Grenadian people. We most resolutely reject and condemn these actions.

If imperialism invades our territory it will clash with the people's determination to secure victory and with the mighty movement of solidarity among the world's revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces with which we will form a united front in the name of defending honor and national dignity. This will be a manifestation of our constant gratitude to the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Comrade Andropov! The people of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca are confident that in this struggle they can always rely on the solidarity of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people who are offering us the hand of friendship under conditions where imperialism is committing difficulties as a result of natural disasters.

Allow us to congratulate you once more on the holiday and to express the loftiest feelings of respect and wish you good health and successes in your responsible work for the sake of peace and social progress for the peoples.

With fraternal greetings,

Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FLSN Political Commission

Nicaragua's Ortega

PM101127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people send you most sincere, fraternal greetings on the celebration of the Great October Revolution's 66th anniversary.

The Nicaraguan government highly values the relations of cooperation and solidarity which have been established between Nicaragua and the USSR. Today, in the face of the many aggressive actions by imperialism, our countries are striving as never before for the cohesion of progressive countries so as to ensure world peace and a new economic and social order.

With all my heart I wish your country's fraternal people successful implementation of the tasks set by the October Revolution.

With Revolutionary Greetings,

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Revolution and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

SFRY's Planinc

PM101126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and on my own account, I send you and the USSR Council of Ministers cordial greetings and best wishes for the further flourishing of the Soviet Union's friendly peoples.

I am confident that Yugoslav-Soviet relations will continue to develop successfully on the basis of jointly established principles for the benefit of our peoples and countries, in the interests of peace, progress, and socialism throughout the world.

Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

CSSR's Husak, Strougal

PM101151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee,

To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To the USSR Council of Ministers,

Dear comrades!

On the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the fraternal Soviet people heartfelt comradely greetings and sincere congratulations from the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people, and from ourselves.

On our great joint holiday, CSSR working people, together with all progressive people in the world, turn their eyes with a sense of respect and gratitude toward the great Soviet land where 66 years ago the workers and peasants, led by Lenin's party, opened a new era in mankind's history by their revolutionary action. The whole course of world development has fully confirmed the world historic significance, inspirational force, and vitality of Marxism-Leninism's ideas. Under the Great October banner the Soviet people built the world's first socialist state and defended it at the cost of vast sacrifices in the Great Patriotic War, and are now successfully resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building. Under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution's ideas, the socialist community is developing and strengthening as an equal alliance of states united by a communality of world outlook, interests, and aims. The Great October Revolution's example inspires millions of people in the world in the struggle for social and national liberation and for life under conditions of peace and justice.

From the bottom of our hearts we rejoice at the labor achievements of the Soviet Union's peoples and sincerely congratulate them on their successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Czechoslovakia rates highly the Soviet Union's historic role as the mainstay of the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. The peace-loving Soviet foreign policy's significance is especially clear nowadays when there is a dangerous worsening of international tension taking place through the fault of the most reactionary imperialist forces, headed by the United States and its NATO allies. The CPCZ, the CSSR government, and all the CSSR people express full support for the assessments and conclusions contained in the 28 September 1983 statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also for the Soviet Union's peace proposals and initiatives aimed at the constructive solution of present-day international problems. In close unity with the socialist community countries, the CSSR will continue to actively participate in the joint struggle for peace, the development of comprehensive cooperation, the strengthening of the socialist community's cohesion, security, and defense capability, and the struggle to avert the threat of war and for peace, progress, and socialism.

Czechoslovak working people note with profound gratitude that the main landmarks in our peoples' histories -- the formation of an independent Czechoslovak state, the creation of a revolutionary party of the Marxist-Leninist type, our motherland's liberation from fascist occupation, and successful progress along the path of socialist building in our country -- are inseparably linked with the Great October Revolution's victory and the Soviet Union. Soviet Communists' experience has always been and remains for us an inestimable aid and support. True to the principles of traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation which were enshrined in the historic treaty between our states 40 years ago and were further developed in the new Alliance Treaty of 1970, the Czechoslovak people will continue to make constant efforts to further strengthen the bonds of fraternal friendship and develop fruitful all-around cooperation between our communist parties, states, and peoples, which we see as the main guarantee of our motherland's security, peaceful life, and happy future.

With all our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and all the Soviet people new successes on the path of further developing socialist society and in the noble struggle for a firm peace and to avert the danger of nuclear war.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR,

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR.

Iraq's Husayn

PM091335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] To Mr Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Mr Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of Iraq and on my own account I send very warm congratulations and greetings on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, wishing you robust health and the people of the friendly Soviet Union progress and prosperity.

I voice confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq will enjoy further development in the interests of our friendly peoples and in the name of the joint struggle to achieve just peace and security throughout the world.

Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq

'Arafat To Andropov

PM141217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

It gives me pleasure, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to send you, the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the great Soviet people most sincere congratulations on behalf of the Palestinian people, the PLO Executive Committee, and on my own behalf.

I wish you, dear Comrade Andropov, good health, and for the Soviet people I wish further progress, prosperity, and welfare under your wise and courageous leadership.

Undoubtedly, you share our view that in recent years the Near East has been subjected to a vicious imperialist onslaught, directed primarily against the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and gains.

Our people's experiences, and the trials and tribulations which they have undergone, have proven that on the basis of Palestinian national unity within the framework of the PLO and with the support of fraternal and friendly forces, primarily the socialist community countries led by the friendly Soviet Union, it is possible to overcome all plots, difficulties, and dangers which arise in our path.

Hence we are full of hope that our friend -- the USSR, the peoples of the Soviet Union, and the head of the Soviet state, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, will give all the necessary aid and support to the PLO and the Palestinian people to help them overcome the present dangerous stage in the history of the Palestinian people.

Imperialism, Zionism, and their agents leave no stone unturned to trample on our people's rights and to destroy their combat and political gains in the Arab and the international arena -- rights and gains which are championed by the PLO.

The PLO, which marches firmly in the vanguard of the world and the Arab national liberation movement, reiterates that it stands in the same rank with the Soviet Union, is its loyal ally, supports the forces of peace, democracy, and progress throughout the world, and consistently favors strengthening their unity on the basis of the joint struggle against Zionism and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism.

We highly appreciate and will never forget the constant support rendered to us by the Soviet Union. A vivid manifestation of this support was the appeal to the peoples of the world to strengthen solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine which is contained in the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This solidarity is the international duty of all fighters for freedom, progress, and peace.

Our people feel profound thanks and gratitude for the principled stance adopted by our friend, the Soviet Union, which resolutely sides with the Palestinians' just cause.

Long live the friendship between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples!

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution

SRV Leaders

PM101426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send warmest congratulations to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people.

The victory of the October Revolution and the birth of the world's first worker-peasant state are recorded forever as the most striking chapters of mankind's history.

Over the past 66 years, under the wise leadership of the great Lenin's party, the Soviet people have traveled a path of severe ordeals, great sacrifices, and glorious victories in the struggle against internal and external enemies and have confidently defended the Soviet motherland and created favorable conditions for the victorious accomplishment of revolutions in many countries. The Soviet people's brilliant successes in the all-round improvement of developed socialism and in their advance toward communism reveal the tremendous role and significance of the Soviet Union as a strong bastion of peace and reliable mainstay of the world's peoples struggling for national and social liberation.

Consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, the Soviet Union invariably remains a decisive factor in the peoples' struggle for peace and security. In today's tense situation, brought about by U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union's proposals, permeated as they are with goodwill, show the world's peoples increasingly obviously the just and clear-cut nature of the USSR's stance and its high sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

The party, government, and people of Vietnam display firm solidarity with the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, approve the Soviet Union's constructive peace initiatives, and fully support Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's exceptionally important statement of 28 September this year.

Following the path of the October Revolution and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam's specific conditions, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led the Vietnamese people to the victory of the August Revolution, the triumphant conclusion of two wars of resistance against imperialist aggression, the achievement of independence and freedom, and the country's unification. It is now leading the people's struggle to carry out two strategic tasks -- the building of socialism and the defense of the motherland.

We note with satisfaction that the friendship and all-around cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples are constantly strengthening and successfully developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between our countries whose fifth anniversary we have just celebrated.

Let us take this opportunity to express on behalf of the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and people sincere and deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people, which have given and continue to give the Vietnamese people powerful support and immense and effective assistance in the building of socialism and the defense of the motherland.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed comrade Yu.V. Andropov, new and even bigger accomplishments in the fulfillment of the magnificent historic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1983) and June (1983) Plenums, whose aim is to steadily strengthen the all-around might of the Soviet land and make a big contribution to the struggle for peace and to the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples!

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-around cooperation between our parties and states daily strengthen and develop!

Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee,

Truong Chin, Chairman of the SRV State Council,

Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly

Kampuchean Leaders

PM101721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades.

Allow us, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the Council of State, the PRK Council of Ministers, and all Kampuchean people and on our own account to express to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people most cordial and ardent congratulations and sincere fraternal greetings on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Thanks to their selfless activity the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, have scored grandiose achievements, have laid the material base for the transition to communism, and are now successfully working to implement the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the broad program for further raising the Soviet people's living standards set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR's tireless efforts and its peaceful Leninist policy are a mighty obstacle to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and its allies who, driven by bellicose ambitions, are striving to attain military superiority over the USSR, stepping up the arms race and the nuclear arms race in particular, increasing tension, and thus posing a threat to the existence of all mankind.

We express our profound gratitude to the Soviet Union's Communist Party, government, and people for the material and political assistance and cooperation given to Kampuchea's party, government, and people who are overcoming the difficulties and waging an active struggle against hegemonism acting in conspiracy with U.S. imperialism, against the other forces of international reaction, and against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique in order to establish a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and ensure peace throughout the world.

Let the relations of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our two countries and peoples continue to develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interests of peace, democracy, and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, good health and great new successes in the accomplishment of your noble and responsible tasks.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK State Council

Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers

Mitterrand Message

PM111144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Yu.V. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the occasion of your country's national holiday, I send you my congratulations and wishes for the Soviet people's prosperity.

The friendship and respect which link our peoples prompt France to seek to develop relations with the Soviet Union in all spheres. I am convinced that such development, founded on mutual respect, accords with both countries' interests. In the present world situation it is also of substantial importance for such great powers as the Soviet Union and France to continue a dialogue which is useful to the cause of peace.

Francois Mitterrand

RED SQUARE IMMOLATOR DIES IN MOSCOW HOSPITAL

NC142015 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, Nov 14 (AFP) -- A man who set fire to himself in Red Square after the military parade to mark the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution a week ago died from his burns in a military hospital here five days later, police sources said today.

The man, aged about 30, who came from Stavropol in south-west Russia, apparently decided to kill himself because he was homeless.

Shortly after the parade, which was watched by top Soviet officials except leader Yuriy Andropov, absent through illness, the man soaked his clothes in petrol and set fire to them.

An unidentified man killed himself in the same way at the spot just after the end of the Moscow Olympics in August 1980.

DETAILS OF 11 NOV POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

PM141155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the further development of, and enhancing the efficiency of, the team form of organization and providing labor incentives in industry. It was pointed out at the session that in modern conditions teams play an increasing role in improving the operation of enterprises, inculcating a communist attitude to labor and involving the working people broadly in management. In recent years a new kind of team has been undergoing development: comprehensive, and handling all operations, working on a single order with payment according to final results. Labor productivity rises at a faster rate in these terms, losses of working time are reduced, material and labor resources are expended more economically, opportunities are opened up for further improvement of organizational and politico-educational work and for strengthening discipline, and for firmly establishing the spirit of genuine collectivism, mutual exactingness, and comradely mutual assistance.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo nevertheless pointed out that there are still substantial shortcomings in developing the team form of labor organization. In a number of industries, the formation of teams is done in a formalistic fashion or in spurts. Sometimes unnecessary haste is demonstrated in this matter; preference is given to the quantitative aspect, to the detriment of the qualitative aspect. Not infrequently teams are made up without the necessary work having been done to improve internal factory planning, technology, organization of production and labor and the wages systems. Reorganization of the structure, forms and methods of work of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in the conditions of the team form of labor is being carried out slowly.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo charged communists, and heads of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, party and trade union organizations, to take the necessary measures for balanced development of the team form of labor organization and to give particular attention to the formation of comprehensive teams handling all operations, and to introducing in the work of teams the principles of financial autonomy, with payment in accordance with the final result and distribution of wages by applying the coefficient of the share taken in the labor. Ways were designed of increasing the role of teams in resolving production and social issues, strengthening labor discipline, developing socialist competition and making better use of the rights given to teams by the law on labor collectives. Emphasis was laid on the task of party organs and organizations to penetrate more deeply into the activity of associations and enterprises in developing the team form of labor organization; to raise the accountability of economic managers for providing conditions for high-quality and high-productivity work by teams; and consistently to raise the level of organizational and ideological work in team collectives; wherever possible to set up party groups and direct their activity in forming a healthy moral and psychological climate, developing labor and social activity of members of collectives in fulfilling their plan tasks and the socialist obligations they have adopted.

The Politburo examined and approved the results of the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Geydar Aliyev to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It was pointed out that the visit and the long-term program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, signed during the visit, became yet another important step along the road of strengthening the unity and fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam.

At its meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also heard a report from Andrey Gromyko on his conversation with Foreign Minister of Denmark U. Ellemann-Nensen, and discussed certain other questions of internal and international life.

COMPARISON ON GRISHIN'S 29 OCT TBILISI SPEECH

The item entitled "Shevardnadze, Grishin Speeches," beginning on page R 7 of the 3 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, has been compared with the apparent text of Grishin's speech published on pages 1-2 of Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 October, revealing the following variations:

Page R 13, after first paragraph add:..."The signing of the Georgiyevsk treaty gave the people, exhausted by devastating foreign invasions, the opportunity to engage in peaceful labor and promoted the restoration of Georgia's national and territorial integrity and the rebirth of the Georgian people's original culture. That step created favorable conditions for economic and cultural contacts between the Georgian and Russian peoples and for the spread of progressive ideas in Transcaucasia, brought here by progressive people from Russia." (adding paragraph)

After the fourth paragraph add: "Georgia's working people have made a great contribution to the revival and further development of the national economy in the postwar period." (adding paragraph)

After the sixth paragraph add: "The fulfillment of targets for the production of industrial output is being ensured. The work of railroad transport is improving. Numerous production projects, apartment blocks, and cultural and domestic establishments have been commissioned. The gathering of the harvest and procurements of grain, potatoes, vegetables and livestock products are being completed successfully. (adding passage)

Page R 14, after the first paragraph add: "Our party considers questions of each republic's economic development in the context of questions of inter-nation relations." (adding sentence)

After paragraph five add: "And I would like wholeheartedly to wish that this experience be constantly supplemented and enriched in accordance with the increasingly complex tasks of social development and in accordance with the demands of life." (adding passage)

Paragraph six, line three ZARYA VOSTOKA reads: ..."our country's peoples. Under the leadership of the city party organization Muscovites are working successfully to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. They have concentrated their efforts on raising production efficiency, improving work quality and strengthening discipline and organization in all spheres of public and economic life. The ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plans for the city's economic and social development in 1981-1982 was ensured. This year's targets are also being fulfilled successfully.

Muscovites are celebrating with..."(rewording, adding passage, and omitting "the speaker emphasized")

Page R 15, first paragraph, between fourth and fifth lines add: "The Georgian SSR literature and art festival in the RSFSR, timed to coincide with the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, is graphic testimony to our peoples' unbreakable friendship and unity. Many Moscow literary and art figures have successfully represented RSFSR culture during the Russian literatue and are festival on Georgian soil." (adding passage)

After second paragraph add: "These aims are served by the unprecedented ideological and psychological war unleashed against our country by imperialist propaganda. Here obvious and wide known facts of history and the present are deliberately distorted or ignored, and they gamble on narrow-mindedness and on blunders in educational work." (adding passage)

Paragraph six, line two, ZARYA VOSTOKA reads:..."over the world. Millions of people in differnt countries demand an end to the aggression and lawlessness being perpetrated by Washington, come out against the fueling of tension and war hysteria by the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies and against the deployment of American nuclear missile weapons in Europe, and resolutely voice their will for peace and to struggle for the strengthening of the peoples' security.

In these days..."(adding passage)

Page R 16, after paragraph three add: "(Comrade V.V. Grishin's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous applause)" (adding note in parentheses)

GRISHIN OPENS NEW MOSCOW RIVER BRIDGE

PM101029 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 November front-pages a 1,400-word N. Polezhayeva "Day's Reportage" entitled "Wings Over the City." It describes the 3 November opening of a bridge over the Moskva River connecting Moscow's Kuntsevskiy and Voroshilovskiy Rayons at Krylatskaye. The report states that "V. V. Grishin, first secretary of Mosocw CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, cut the scarlet ribbon stretched across the bridge."

PRAVDA HITS WASTE, NEGLIGENCE IN FUEL USE

PM132015 Mosocw PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Yedrenkin and V. Lisyik: "I Waste What I Like: Strict Accountability for Petroleum Products"]

[Text] In our country a major oil-refining industry and a ramified network of marketing enterprises have been created, which makes it possible to fully satisfy the requirements of the national economy and the population for motor fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum products. But this does not mean that the riches we have can be treated neglectfully.

Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, Yu.V. Andropov stressed: "Tight targets must be fulfilled with a comparatively smaller increase in material expenditure and labor resources....It is most important to use coal, natural gas, oil, petroleum products, and thermal and electric power economically."

People's control organs, fulfilling party and government directives, systematically monitor the correct use of fuels and lubricants.

For instance, a check carried out in 1982 by the USSR People's Control Committee on the Baykal-Amur Railroad Construction project established that motor transport in a number of sectors was inefficient and that there was a large overexpenditure of fuel. Multi-metric-ton trucks carried tiny batches of goods over long distances, often simply delivering foremen, work superintendents, and other workers to the sites. Accounting of fuel was in a state of neglect. The people's control officials punished the negligent managers, and demanded that the leaders of the Main Administration for the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad take resolute steps to eliminate mismanagement.

This year already, although they have the same amount of construction and installation work, the Baykal-Amur Railroad workers have released more than 500 trucks for other purposes, gasoline expenditure has been reduced by almost 2,000 metric tons, and diesel fuel expenditure by 4,000 metric tons.

The report data for 32 ministries and departments show that on goods transport around half of them in the first quarter and one in three in the second quarter permitted an overexpenditure of fuel as compared with the specified norms.

There are many shortcomings in the Union Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Industrial Construction, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, and Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers and at enterprises and organizations in the Belorussian and Turkmen SSR's.

There was overexpenditure of 64,000 metric tons of gasoline and 56,000 metric tons of diesel fuel here in the first half-year.

Despite demands from directive organs the requisite struggle against falsification in transport operates is still not being waged. Primarily the instructions for filling out drivers' journey logs and goods transport indents are being blatantly violated, and vehicles are being allowed to be used with faulty and unsealed odometers. Thus a fictitious fuel saving arises, which results in the drivers building up major unrecorded surpluses of gasoline and the conditions being created for it to be misappropriated.

Owing to such falsification, 64,000 liters of diesel fuel remained hidden at the motor transport enterprises of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Motor Transport's Kustanay No 2 Production Administration of Motor Transport when carrying out work for a Ministry of the Chemical Industry artificial fibers plant. At the Latvkolkhozstroytrans Motor Transport Enterprise drivers concealed tokens accounted for nowhere entitling them to 1,000 and more liters of gasoline.

On the other hand, considerable overexpenditure is being permitted in other places. In 1982 the Alma-Ata No 1 Motor Transport Combine burned up 1,086 metric tons of diesel fuel above the norm, while the No 2 Motor Transport Combine did the same with 749 metric tons of gasoline; the situation in the Uralskiy Motor Transport Production Administration is even worse. Matters are also bad in the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises' Krasnoyarsk Main Construction Administration; here wastefulness has become the norm.

The drivers use their fuel "savings" in different ways. Thus refrigerated-truck driver Zenichev of the Lipetskplodoovoshch Association was sent to transport fat from the Lipetsk Meat Combine to Moscow, from where he independently traveled to Lvov and transported fruit for private individuals -- first to Tambov and then to Rostov in Yaroslavl Oblast. The absentee only returned to his garage after 45 days, yet suffered no punishment from the association's management. Only after intervention by inspectors did the driver get his desserts.

The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products and its subunits in the union republics are not taking the due steps to more fully satisfy the demand for gasoline from individual owners of cars, motorcycles, scooters, and motorboats, are not developing the gas station network, and often put up with abuses at existing gas stations.

Checks have revealed numerous instances of gasoline being issued from faulty pumps. Much of the capacity for storing petroleum products is in a state of neglect. As, for instance, at gas stations under the Yevlakhskiy Rayon Administration of the Azerbaijan SER State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, and in Kulyabskiy Rayon in the Tadzhik SSR. Here equipment, instrumentation, pumps, and gauges have not been through a state inspection for a long time.

A number of oil storage bases have a cavalier attitude to the storage of fuels and lubricants. At the Drogobych base in Lvov Oblast, for instance, many gasoline tankers left the site without being inspected, and more fuel was transported than indicated in the documents. Similar shortcomings have been brought to light in Crimea Oblast.

The drivers often sell the fuel and lubricant surpluses hidden from the amounts and the tokens for obtaining them to gas station operators [zapravshchiki] and private motorists.

Tokens belonging to 48 enterprises and organizations have been confiscated from private motorists in Penza Oblast alone. And at gas stations in the last 1 and 1/2 years as a whole standard state tokens for more than 1,700,000 liters of gasoline valued at around $500,000 have been confiscated from private motorists.

There are many losses from fuel and lubricant expenditure in agriculture. In the Dustlikskiy and Pakhtakorskiy Rayons of Uzbekistan diesel fuel is sold to private individuals. For instance, at the Kichanov Sovkhoz in Pakhtakorskiy Rayon homeowners were holding 2,480 kg of diesel fuel in barrels. In many farms in Surkhan-Darya Oblast petroleum product reservoirs turned out not to be airtight. As the result of evaporation each farm lost 4-5 metric tons of gasoline per year.

The facts brought to light by people's control organs of the unsatisfactory work of motor transport and the use of fuel and lubricants have received the proper assessment, and the necessary order is being introduced into this matter.

However, checks show that many economic leaders continue to take an extremely irresponsible attitude toward the economical expenditure of fuels and lubricants and permit large losses of them.

Regrettably, individual people's control organs do not always take a strict attitude toward these violations.

NEW ARMENIAN INTERIOR MINISTER APPOINTED

GF141332 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Nov 83 P 1

[Decree of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the appointment of A.S. Shaginyan as Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves the following: to appoint Comrade Aykaz Srapionovich Shaginyan as minister of internal affairs of Turkmen SSR.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, 3 November 1983, Yerevan City

PROGRESS-18 SEPARATED FROM SALYUT-7-SOYUZ T-9

LD131022 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 13 Nov 83

["Spacecraft Undocked" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The unmanned cargo spaceship Progress 18 was separated from the manned complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-9 today at 06:08 Moscow time after the completion of a programme of the joint flight. The undocking and subsequent movement of the spaceship were controlled by specialists from Mission Control Centre and Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov.

During the joint flight, all scheduled operations, including the unloading of the cargo ship, refuelling of the united propulsion unit and pumping of drinking water into the orbital station's holds, were carried out in full. Besides, the flight path of the orbital complex was adjusted using the cargo ship's propulsion unit.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are in their 140th day in space. Today, the crew of the complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-9 are resting.

According to results of an all-round medical checkup on Friday, the state of health of both cosmonauts is good. They are feeling fine.

COSMOS-1500 SATELLITE'S ORBIT TO BE 'CORRECTED'

LD111452 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The Soviet satellite Cosmos-1500, launched at the end of September, has greatly helped seamen in the eastern sector of the Arctic during this season, rated to be one of the most difficult ever. The imagery returned by the satellite's instruments, constantly sensing the ice cover in all weathers, has helped a group of powerful ice-breakers to lead a convoy of freighters out of an ice trap. The satellite's orbit will now be corrected so as to monitor the ice situation in the western sector of the Arctic, where the most difficult period in the yearround navigation is about to begin.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1508 SATELLITE

LD111834 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The "Cosmos-1,508" artificial earth's satellite, the next in turn, has been launched in the Soviet Union.

Scientific equipment intended for the continuation of the study of outer space is installed on board the satellite.

The initial period of the revolution of the satellite is 108.8 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1,964 kilometres; the minimum distance -- 400 kilometres; the inclination of the orbit -- 83 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally.